Previous references.

1895
~~191~~
(~~Sep. Rec.~~)
Land Survey.

Later references.

File No. 79 of 95

Serial Nos. 1 – 5

(1)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 – 5

major
~~Part~~ B. for March 1897

SUBJECT

Survey Settlement ~~Report of~~ in the Kankanhally Talu

From The Supdt, Mysore Rev. Survey.
No 576 87 – 11 Septr 1895.
Nos 2050/R 1455.

Submits proposals for the Revision of the assessment of Kankanhally Taluk, Bangalore District

Answered
2. To Col. J. P. Grant. D.O: 87- 9. 1. 96.
Calls for certain information referred to in some previous letter.

G. R. S. 58
3. From Col. J. P. Grant. D.O. 87. 9. 1. 96.
GPB—4,300—4-7-11
Furnishes the information called for above

To. The Supdt. Rev Survey.
The Dy Comm, Bangalore Dist
The Chief Engineer,
The Mysore Commr.

No 3613-16 / R.2. 79-95 dt. 2.10.96.

Sanctions the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Kankanhilly Taluk with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

To. The Dy. Comm. Bangalore District
The Comptroller.
The Supdt. Rev. Survey
The Chief Engineer, Mysore.

No 8194-97 / R.2. 79-95 dt. 19.3.97.

Directs that the sum of Rs 769/- being the Contribution to the Irrigation Fund on a/c of irrigation cess merged in the Wet and garden Assessment of Kyotwari lands, be added to the list appended to Govt. Coo. No 1747-57 / R 212 dt. 30.7.94.

Countersigned
[illegible]

L.S.

~~S.R 79 of 95-96~~

I recalled this file for reference in connection with a representation from the Excise Commr & next wrote to Col Grant & got a reply from him. The Col Grant reply are put up, as also Excise file No 73 of 1894-95.

Rearranged into S.R 12 of 93-94.

Resubmitted to Council

10-1-96

Urgent

Draft order dated noting thereon briefly the main features of the ruling & the settlement & compare the grant & the present revenue accruing to the Govt

2

(over)

mistake which has been made by the Assr in omitting to enter the Salmon collections prior to 1883-84 and state that such care has been exercised in the preparation of an important work is highly reprehensible & request that the Assr's statement be not published

We uncertainty about Horticultural lands might wonder by the Dept could scarcely be regarded as only of grant are another feature which does not show annually the exact collection and the area now returned as cultivable dry land, but it does not however introduce any very great difficulty in amending the rules, which are admittedly very defective. Both more than the opinion of both the Dept Counsel & the Surveyor Genl that the quality of the soil & sparse population uncertainty of rainfall & unhealthiness of part of the tract do not admit of higher rates if imposed -

I note all that is said about the Roads & their branches necessary to open out the country & call the attention of the Dist Board -

I note the assurance the Surveyor Genl that data fees will be received to the utmost extent possible -

Draft for approval

yours

12. 2. 96

Drafted
HM
14/2/96

Draft-dated to
2d Counsellor
19/2/96

Subd & 2d Councillor

As the Secretary will, he has not been able to go through this draft and he has asked me to submit it direct to the Councillor

I regret that some delay has occurred in the submission of this draft to the preparation of which I was not able to give uninterrupted attention

HH
19/2/96

Please note order now made

HH
21/2/96

Tele subd & Devan

HH
22/2/96

(General Serial No. 30.) Gl. No. 2050

REVENUE DEPART
R. No. 1455
1895 SEP. 95
DEWAN'S OFFICE.

From The Supt. Engineer Rd Survey

SECTION L & B.

FILE No. 79 of 95-96

SERIAL No. 1

To Rev Govt

The ~~Chief~~ Secretary to the ~~Dewan~~ of Mysore.

Dated 11th September 95

Despatched

Received

Enclosures Nos 1 to 5

General No. 516
No.

In reply to "——"

SUBJEC

Submitting proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli Taluk Bangalore District

References (to be entered only in the Dewan's Office).

R Hobe
12/9/95

Distrct

2 The correspondence ends with letter No. 646 of the 29th August 1895 from the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore to whom I had as usual sent my Report for opinion before finally submitting it to Govern=ment

3 It is satisfactory to find that the Deputy Commr distinctly expresses his con=currence in the suitability of the proposed rates but not however

No 516

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 11th September
1895.

To,

The Revenue Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to forward

1 Survey Supt's letter No. 357 dated 18th July 1895 with its accompaniments	Papers as per
2 Bangalore D. & Dy. Com's letter No. 676 of 29th Augt 1895.	margin relat-

-ing to the revision of the assessment of the Kankan-halli Taluk of the Bangalore District

however until he had raised some minor points for discussion which I will briefly explain.

4 The Deputy Commr. is I think in error in setting down Rs 2236. 4. 3 as remitted in 1892-93 That amount is not shewn as remission in the collection Statement originally furnished to me by the Auditor through the Deputy Commr and the former now writes on the 8th Ultimo, that the amount

amount in question represents the assessment of lands resigned owing to a bad season. It is clear that the realizations of 1892-93 exhibit a falling off which, whether due to remissions or to resignations, is attributed to the same cause, that is a bad season. The point is really not one of any great significance and is certainly not one which would induce me in

any

any way to alter or modify the proposals which I have made for the settlement of the Taluk

5 I find some difficulty in following the mode of re=asoning and calculation adopted by the Deputy Commr at Para 5 of his letter. Appa=rently he is under the im=pression that all the Nagadjat Kulgavel lands have been included in the area re=turned by Survey as occupied dry land I issued in=structions

structions, during the measure-
ment of the Taluk, that purely
Kulgaval lands were to be
excluded as far as possible
from the arable area and
this has, as far as possible
been done, but I have no
doubt that some Kulgaval
lands have unavoidably
crept into the occupied area,
indeed I have no doubt
that some of them are actually
under cultivation. By far

the

the greater portion of the
Hillgarad lands have however
been included outside the
occupied area in Khabi
There need be no apprehension
that the area, which I have
taken as occupied, is other
than land which will willing-
ly be returned at full
Survey rates, indeed it is
my opinion that at the
Settlement application will
be made to hold at full
Survey assessment Hillgarad
lands now entered as uncul-
culturable My estimate
that

that the dry area now recorded as occupied which was paying an average rate of Rs 0.10.9 will hereafter be retained at an average rate of Rs 0.12.8 is as near the truth as an estimate of the kind can be, and so far as any question of loss of revenue is concerned may be safely accepted.

6 I am glad to find that the Deputy Commissioner at Para 4 of his letter agrees with me in my lament treat

=ment

ment of the wet and garden lands especially the latter.

7 I must note that in the collection statement at Para 14 of my Report the figures for 1868-69 to 1883-84 inclusive have been compiled for the Taluk before the transfer to it of the Satur Magni The collections of that Magni should have been obtained by the Amildar and embodied in the collections for the whole 25 years but this he failed to do. From 1884-85 to

to 1892-93 inclusive the collections are for the villages now actually to be settled. The average collections for the ~~last~~ first 15 years given in my Report are valueless for purposes of comparison and must be put out of sight. The average collections for the last 10 years (Rs 73,502) are vitiated by the inclusion of one false year and the average for the last 9 years Rs 74,597 must be substituted. My calculations are in no way disturbed

disturbed by the above —
omission but I have thought
it right to bring the matter
to notice. Excepting that
the proposed settlement may
appear a shade more lenient
no harm has been done

8 I gave my reasons
very fully at Para 23 of my
Report for keeping the pro-
-posed rates in this Taluk some
what low and I think it is
very clear that, in the main,
the Deputy Commissioner con-
-curs in what I have done.
We shall ensure for a somewhat
slying

outlying and border Taluk a settlement decidedly advantageous to the Ryots and which, although giving no great gain to Government at any rate, even after providing for the pay of Shanbogs and Patels and contributing to the Irrigation Fund, involves no loss

9 During the introduction of the settlement I shall endeavour to protect Government interests in Date trees by reserving and resuming

them

them from private enjoyment
where the occupant is not
under the usual terms of
the settlement, fully entitled
to the trees

10 With the above remarks
I can confidently recommend
the proposed settlement
for the favourable considera-
tion of Government and
await sanction

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

Supt Mysore Revenue
Survey

R No 676
Rec 3
Rec 6211

14

By Commissioners Office
Bangalore District
Dated 29th August 1895

To

The Superintendent
Mysore Revenue Survey
Bangalore

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 358 dated 18th Ultimo, forwarding for opinion your report on the proposed revision of the assessment of the Kankanhally Taluk and to observe that the report being so full and complete I have not much to add.

2. In para 14, the total collections plus the remissions are taken as demand and the average is struck upon the collections. It has to be noted that it is very rare that the demand of a year is fully collected within that year. A sum of Rs 2236-4-3 was remitted in 1892/93 on account

of drought in the previous year, but it does not appear in the statement appended. This may account for the decrease you alluded to in para 14.

3. The highest revenue was in the year 1885-86 and amounted to Rs 76665. Five years average was Rs 74135. For comparing the increase by the present proposed settlement, the revenue of the year 1892/93 is taken at Rs 72316, which includes Rs 851, sale proceeds of occupancy right and fine for unauthorized cultivation, while as per returns of this office Rs 71452 only represent the total Nagadijat Land Revenue demand. Taking Rs 71452 as the revenue, the increase will be 12 instead of 11 per cent, stated in para 23 of your report to Government. But if 5 years' average 74135 or 10 years average 73502 is adopted, increase in percentage will be only 8 per cent on 5 years' average and 9 per cent on that of ten years. Calculating the net

increase after deducting probable Potagi amount and the allotment to the Irrigation Fund, the net increase will be only ·5 per cent over 5 years average and 1 per cent over 10 years average as worked out in the margin. This compares unfavorably with the result of settlement in the adjoining Taluks of Anekal, Malavally and Chennapatna and in the Taluk of Nagady which in some parts resembles Kankanhally.

4. Para 11 gives the present, and para 16 the proposed average rates. The present average rate for rice-garden lands is Rs 3-8-11 per acre and you propose to reduce it by 4-5-5. Considering the absence of large irrigation works, and the dependance of rice and garden cultivation chiefly on irrigation by lift and rain, I fully concur with you that the rice and garden lands are deserving of favorable rates.

* Probable Government assessment - 80306 5 years average 74135

Deduct Potagi and allotment to Irrigation Fund. 5769 10 years average 73502

Balance. 74531 Difference over 5 years average 396 10 years average 1029.

5. As regards the rate for dry lands which you propose to fix at a-12-8 on the average, I would have advocated that it should be slightly improved, as the settlement now proposed will result in a very poor gain with regard to the proposed dry rates, the calculations below shew how they compare with the existing rates. Now the present average rate is shewn to be a-10-9 in para 11. This is evidently obtained by striking the average on Rs 57046, the dry revenue from Nagadiyat cultivation on 85205 acres of dry land, see para 11 of letter under reply. This area is believed to include the Nagadyat occupied Kulbanni lands. Their area as per revenue accounts is 9429 acres yielding Rs 1089 and adding the ratio of 47 per cent of increase by Survey measurement, it will be about 13860 acres. Distributing the revenue of Rs 57046 on occupied cultivated area

(Para 5) × Present cultivation/revenue - Revenue at the proposed - Difference
survey rates.

Dry	57046	56481	— 565
Rice	6831	5174	— 1657
Garden	7588	7882	+ 294
Total	71465	69537	— 1928

Add postage — 5000
— do Irrigation loss 769
Net loss 7697

of 71345 = (85205 — 13860) the average obtained will be u — 12 — 9, while the proposed average rate is u — 12 — 8, showing a loss of one pie per acre or a decrease of Rs 7697 by the settlement, unless the Nagadiyal Hulgaval lands are taken up on cultivation rates. As for the present average rate which you take at Rs u — 10 — 9, an increase of u — 1 — 11 is given proportionately, therefore for 12 3/4 as: which seems to be the correct present dry average rate, an increase of 2 1/4 as: is to be allotted, which will bring up the rate to 15 as: This is higher than the average rate for the favorably circumstanced Taluk of Chennapatna, where it is u — 13 — 1, though lower than Nagadi where it is 1 — u — 6. The adoption of this rate of 15 as: will bring a net increase of Rs 13032 or 17 per cent over the 5 years average, in the event of all the Hulgaval holdings are taken up or will cause no loss if they

are not taken up. But considering the climatic disadvantages, the sparseness of population, want of proper communications and the broken nature of the country, I am not prepared to recommend such a high rate or a higher rate than what you propose. For last week, I went to the Taluk to form a fair idea of country and from what I saw and heard I had to change my opinion formed originally on the figures above set forth and found that the Taluk could not pay anything higher than what is now proposed by you.

7. In para 20 of your report, the grazing realizations of 1892/93 are given at Rs 5324. This I am informed, includes the assessment of lands held on Kulgaval tenure, and the sale proceeds of Amsi amounting to Rs 2502. The actual realizations from the sale of pastural right amounted

× Rs 1089

to Rs 1617/- which is not susceptible of improvement for the reasons given by you

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

M Narasimayya

Dy Commissioner

Encls. to 561 15

2

No 354

Survey Superintendent's Office
Bangalore 18th July 1895

To

The Revenue Secretary
to the Government of
Mysore

Sir

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli Taluk, Bangalore (District.

2. Classing operations were carried out by the Establishments under my Assistants &c

M.

M. S. Narain Rao and Mr. D. Sham Rao respectively, the former of whom has embodied his own and his Co-workers experience of the Taluk in a very interesting and useful report which together with a sketch map of the Taluk, will be found appended.

3. The Kankanhalli Taluk is subdivided into the following Magnis.

Number	Magni	Great villages	Kavals	Taraits	Aliamath villages	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kankanhalli	30	"	1	5	36	
2	Kodikalli	46	"	"	3	49	
3	Uyemballi	34	"	2	2	38	
4	Sâtnur	41	"	2	"	43	
5	Somanhalli	15	2	1	5	23	
6	Karohalli	25	2	"	"	27	
7	Maralwâdi	29	2	1	"	32	
8	Mudwâdi	20	"	"	1	21	
9	Tungani	27	"	"	2	29	
9	Total	267	6	7	18	298	

4 Kankanhalli, in the usual

General Description.

acceptation of the term in Mysore, is a Maidan Taluk, that is to say it is situated on the plateau of Mysore and contains no heavy forest but, as a matter of fact, nearly the whole of the Taluk is very hilly, broken and rugged and, as Mr. Narain Rao observes at Para 5 of his report, it would be difficult to find in any place a few square miles of level land. To the South where the Cauvery forms the common boundary of Mysore and the Salem District

the

the country is exceptionally broken and contains scarcely any resident population. These unfavourable conditions prevail also, but in less degree along the Eastern portion, also subtended by the Salem District. The most open parts of the Taluk are to the North and near the line taken by the old Bangalore - Mysore road via Maluvalli

5 The Taluk is essentially a dry crop one, although there are one or two good tanks, notably one at Harohalli and another near Totagupi in the Somanhalli Magni

Small

Small gardens here and there fringe the Vrishabhavati and Swarnamukhi two useful streams which flow through the Northern half of the Taluk and join the Arkavati about 4 miles from Kankanhalli. The Arkavati itself is an important factor in the prosperity of this Taluk and has many gardens on its banks These gardens of mul-berry and cocoanut with occasional patches of Paddy form a pleasing break in an otherwise inhospitable looking country but they have been formed at great

great cost and are maintained with much labour and deserve lenient treatment in the present revision of assessment. They are but little dependent on Government Works.

6 The soils are for the most part inferior, seldom ranging high in our scale, and are generally very shallow and rocky. The soil in fact is generally so poor that any shortness in the average rain fall is greatly detrimental to the crops. Mr Nardin Row at Para 22 of his report states the

Soils, climate and crops

Taluk

Taluk to be incapable of standing either a deficient or an abundant rainfall, in the one case the crops failing and in the other the people suffering from fever, This is a strongly expressed opinion but, from my own knowledge of the Taluk and judging from the heavy mortality amongst our Measurers whilst employed in Kankanhalli, I am inclined to, in a great measure, corroborate Mr Narain Row's views. The Taluk must therefore occasionally be in a bad way for the rainfall is

Page 2

by

by no means regular and uni-
-form, ranging from as high in
1886-87 as 44 inches down to
16 inches in 1884-85 and 21 inches
in 1885-86. The average is stated
to be about 30 inches. The fall
during the last 3 years has been
37, 16 and 37 inches respectively.
Of the two evils no doubt the
people would prefer the abund
-ant rainfall but either way the
disadvantage of poor soils com-
bined with a capricious climate
must be admitted to exist to a
considerable extent.

Of crops Ragi is the staple,
the others being those usual in red
and sandy soils. The gardens
are

are mulberry, cocoanut and Panael. Sugar cane is grown in the Somar-halli and Harohalli Maguis the ordinary rice being raised elsewhere.

Communications

Kankanhalli is a border Taluk. It holds little or no communication with the Salem District by means of roads, or otherwise, there being no out-let Southwards and many natural obstacles intervening Eastward. The natural direction of trade is Northward and Westward to join existing roads which communicate, more or less directly with the Railway

System

system. Speaking generally —
Bangalore is the destination for
the produce of the Northern —
Magnis and Channapatna for
that of the Southern Magnis. The
road under consideration from
Kankanhalli to Anekal will, if
carried out, open up the Hara-
vadi Magni and the unopened
portion of the Harohalli Magni.
The road from Kodihalli to Kan
Kankalli is of much importance
as it must greatly benefit many
villages which are naturally
well situated East of the Arka-
vati river and only want an
out-let. The Extreme Eastern
and Southern villages of the
Taluk

Taluk are very badly off as re-
-gards communications but it
must be observed that the
population to the East is very
sparse while to the South there
is scarcely any resident
population at all, the extensive
waste lands and forests being
visited chiefly for the purpose
of grazing. The disadvantage
lies chiefly in the broken and
inaccessible character of the
country and until branch
roads are made to the existing
main roads the people will
continue to attend to grazing

in preference to agriculture. The Elyamballi and Kodikalli Ryots are stated to derive considerable profit from breeding cattle and the proximity of the Cauvery to the grazing grounds enables them to find water when it becomes scarce elsewhere. The presence of so much waste land in the taluk under report is thus by no means an unmixed evil.

8 As regards the general condition of the people,

General condition of the Ryots

it varies greatly. Some of the Ryots in the centre and more open part of the Taluk struck me as being as well off as in any

any of the adjoining Taluks but there is no doubt that, generally speaking, and on the average the people of the Taluk, what with the large extent of un-opened country, distance from railway, and owing to the dick-ness which undoubtedly pre-vails in years of heavy rain-fall, are not so well off as their neighbours in the more open Taluks to the North and West.

9 **Statistics** A very good idea of the agricultural re-sources of this Taluk will be conveyed by the following state-ment

ment compiled from statistics collected by the Classers for the Government villages under re- -port.

Villages	Houses	Popu- -lation	Square miles	cattle	Ploughs	carts	Merchants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
280	12992	63,017	428	134,668	11424	2676	7

With so large an area of forest and waste land the population per square mile for the whole Taluk is of course very low and compares unfavourably in this respect with all the adjoining Taluks But if the occupied area be alone taken into account the comparison with

	Population per occupied Sq. mile
Kankanhalli	428
Malvalli	335
Closepet	538
Anekal	650

with neighbouring Taluks is as per margin. At the best, however, the population per square mile of cultivation is no good test of prosperity, or the reverse, so much depending upon the mode of cultivation and the average size of holdings. The number of carts is greater than might be expected in a Taluk like Kankanhalli but, as I had occasion to remark in the case of Malvalli Taluk where carts were very numerous compared even with more prosperous Taluks, the people are entirely dependent upon carts the Railway being distant. The condition of the people

people varies greatly throughout the Taluk. In spite of the sickness and other draw-backs which exist, many of the Kankanhalli villages are superior to those of the Malvalli Taluk which is not very favourably situated. As a whole however Kankanhalli is inferior, in my opinion, to both the Anekal and the Channapatna Taluks which adjoin to the North and West respectively. It has the advantage of comparative proximity to Bangalore and to Channapatna but is less opened out than the two Taluks just mentioned

10 The next statement shews how

How divided up by Survey

the

the T. O. K. has been divided up by Survey

Description	area of Government lands		area of Inam lands	Total		Grand Total
	occupied	Waste		occupied	Waste	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dry crop	85205	4216	4895	90100	4216	94316
Rice	1507	35	129	1636	35	1671
Garden	2545	12	94	2639	12	2651
Total	89257	4263	5118	94375	4263	98638
area of unculturable waste including village site &c						175264
area of alienated villages						13825
area of Forests						146073
area of Kavals						6003
Total area of the whole Taluk i.e 687 square miles						439803

An immense area of 146073 acres is taken up by Forests and 6003 acres by Kavals. The forests, 5 in number, contain little besides bamboos and scrub jungle. Regarding the arable land it is worthy of note that a very small

small proportion is still unoccu-
pied, even of the dry crop land,
while the unoccupied wet and
garden land is so small as to
scarcely deserve notice. To me
this indicates a strong probabili-
ty that, under the moderate rates
which I shall further on propose,
cultivation will extend both in
lands at present assessed and in
those to be assessed hereafter.
The small proportion of unocc-
pied land is decidedly a healthy
indication of considerable agri-
cultural vitality notwithstand-
ing the bad reputation this Taluk
bears in many respects. But for
the unhealthiness of the Taluk and
the

pp 4/2

the lack of roads stopping the country, so as to admit of export Northwards and Westward, cultivation would rapidly spread. Good branch roads are the keystone of the prosperity of this Taluk and with their formation and consequent spread of cultivation, some considerable clearing of the jungle and improvement in sanitation may be expected.

Old average rates

11 The next statement shews, Magnivar, the old average rate paid under each head dry, wet and garden, as ascertained by placing the newly ascertained

Survey

Survey area in juxta-position with the old collections

Number	Magni	Dry crop			Rice and garden combined		
		acres by survey	old collections	average rate	acres by survey	old collections	average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kankaikalli	10852	7244	0.10.8	884	2777	3.2.3
2	Kodikalli	11,665	9277	0.12.9	121	342	2.13.3
3	Uyamballi	11,657	6940	0.9.6	124	281	2.4.3
4	Sâtnur	15,956	7834	0.7.10	426	919	2.2.6
5	Somanhalli	4689	3970	0.13.7	339	1639	4.13.4
6	Harohalli	7658	6305	0.11.8	423	1847	4.5.10
7	Maralvadi	6773	5675	0.13.5	239	1041	4.5.8
8	Mudvadi	6224	3902	0.10.0	634	2035	3.3.1
9	Tungani	8731	5899	0.10.10	859	3538	4.1.11
	Total	85205	57046	0.10.9	4052	14419	3.8.11

The above statement furnishes some useful information. It shows that the total weight of the old assessment was not very great on the dry lands in as much as the average rate actually paid was only Rs 0.10.9 per acre. The distribution

distribution of this assessment is quite another matter and great inequality of incidence no doubt exists. As regards wet lands the old assessment was decidedly heavy, an average of Rs 4.8.6. in a Taluk like that under report being in my opinion very high, when considered along with the inequality of incidence which we know exists. If garden and wet land be taken together, which is of course the best mode of judging, under the imperfect distinction between wet and garden in the old accounts, the average rate per acre comes to

Rs

Rs 3.8.11 per acre. I think this is a high average rate for a Taluk like Kankanhalli and, as will be seen further on, my pro=posals will involve a slight loss under the heads of wet and garden. The average rates in cols: 5, 8, 11 and 14 show great inequa=lity, even Maximum, and this inequality is of course much more marked in the case of vil=lages and still more in the case of individual holdings. No con=sideration has been shewn, under the old settlement, to position or any other point, such as com=munications or proximity to markets, affecting the relative value of the land. This state of

things

things is nothing unusual in any tract in which, as in the present instance, no Survey of the land has ever been carried out and such classification as was attempted was vitiated by the absence of any record of area.

12 I will next show how far Excess found by Survey the old record of area can be relied on. The excess found by Survey over the area as per old accounts, is as follows.

Description	acres by old accounts	acres by Survey
1	2	3
Dry	57,912	85,205
Wet	1,031	1,507
Garden	2,652	2,545
	61,595	89,257

Page 5 — [The excess found by the Survey,
although by no means insignificant, is far less than what has usually been found in the case of the other Taluks of the District. I am unable to explain how this comparative accuracy has been attained in a Taluk where no systematic measurement has, until now, been carried out. The excess of course is considerable, especially in the case of dry land, but still it is worthy of note how comparatively little the excess is in the case of wet and garden lands.

13 Of the past revenue management generally.

Past revenue management

generally I may remark that it appears to me to compare favourably with that of most Taluks hitherto settled. The rates of assessment given by the Amildar (see Para 21 of Assistant's report) are absurdly high and are not borne out by the rates found actually to be in force, but the area is recorded in the accounts with comparative accuracy.

14 The realizations for the past 25 years under the head of Land Revenue together with the prevailing

prevailing prices of the staple food grains and garden produce during the same period are shown in the subjoined statement.

year	old Bijoysal into khandis	Total demand	Remission on account of famine	Total collection	Food grains: Rice	Food grains: Ragi	Cocoanuts per hundred	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1868-69	6320	67429	"	67429	11	30	3	
" 69-70	6312	65835	"	65835	12	32	3	
" 70-71	6317	65861	"	65861	13	34	4	
" 71-72	6215	65186	"	65186	13	34	3	
" 72-73	6158	63552	"	63552	10	24	3	
" 73-74	6199	63684	"	63684	9	25	4	
" 74-75	6111	64609	"	64609	9	26	4	
" 75-76	5994	59315	"	59315	11	28	4	
" 76-77	6199	61224	8322	52902	6	8	4	
" 77-78	6215	62764	"	62764	8	11	4	
" 78-79	6218	60217	"	60217	8	12	4	
" 79-80	6198	58071	"	58071	10	30	3	
" 80-81	6194	57804	"	57804	10	32	4	
" 81-82	6209	57833	"	57833	12	44	3	
" 82-83	6240	63236	"	63236	12	25	3	
" 83-84	6294	63654	"	63654	11	32	3	
" 84-85	6324	75404	"	75404	12	34	3	
" 85-86	6329	76665	"	76665	13	34	3	
" 86-87	6425	75480	"	75480	12	32	3	
" 87-88	6290	73149	"	73149	14	35	3	
" 88-89	6293	73367	"	73367	13	35	3	
" 89-90	6311	74395	"	74395	11	37	3	
" 90-91	6172	74753	"	74753	11	46	3	
" 91-92	6326	75842	"	75842	8	25	2	
" 92-93	6155	72316	"	72316	7	16	2	

5 years average	74135
10 " "	73502
15 " "	68812
20 " "	66773
25 " "	66533

(2)

Remissions were granted ?

page 6

(Although the general tendency has, as may be judged from the average collections of the last 5, 10 and 15 years, been towards increase, it is remarkable that in 1892-93 there has been a somewhat marked falling off. The only explanation I can find of this is in the fact that the garden assessment of the year in question shows a decrease compared with the year previous of over Rs 3000 but whether owing to land being resigned or to the assessment being

(3)

being lowered is not clear. The great famine did not leave its mark on the realizations so much as might be expected although there was of course a considerable falling off and the collections did not become normal till about 1884-85 from which year they have been in a very healthy condition. A remission of Rs 8,323 seems to have been granted in 1876-77 but this is the only such record. What we have to consider however is the actual collection

collection of land revenue and,
in this view, there is no doubt
that the Taluk suffered con-
siderably, although not so
much as I should have expected
from the Famine. Remissions in
Mysore are not carefully recorded
and, practically, remissions may
have been granted and yet not
have been shewn in the accounts.
The Bijwari too is not to be
relied on, years of highest bij-
wari shewing low realizations
and "vice versa". The actual
collections are, under such cir-
cumstances, the fairest test. In

this

this view I would invite attention to the figures in col: 5 which give a very fair revenue history of the Taluk showing fairly high collections from 1863-64 up to the beginning of the Famine, there a considerable falling off and finally gradual recuperation after the close of the Famine up to date. On the whole there is nothing in the revenue history of this Taluk to show that the land revenue sat heavily or was collected with any special difficulty.

15 For the purpose of assessment

-mant I propose to group the villages under report as below and to adopt the Maximum rates shewn opposite each group.

Group	Villages	Maximum wet rate	Maximum wet rate	Maximum garden rate	Remarks
1.	2	3	4	5	6
I	64	2. 0. 0			
II	116	1. 12. 0	8. 0. 0	8. 0. 0	
III	87	1. 8. 0			

The villages of the First Group are to the North nearest Bangalore and for some distance South, on and near the Bangalore-Mysore road via Malvalli. The second group consists of villages somewhat remote from roads but still

still fairly well situated, while the third group consists of villages decidedly remote and in the least accessible parts of the Taluk

16 The rates which I have proposed give the following estimated results on the occupied land.

Group	Villages	Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
		acres	assessment	average rate	acres	assessment	average rate	acres	assessment	average rate	assessment	assessment	average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	64	23,957	22,310	0-14-11	923	3314	3-9-5	163 5	5130	3-5-2	26515	31054	1-2-9
II	116	32,904	25939	0-12-7	431	1370	3-2-10	63 1	1801	2-13-8	33966	29110	0-13-9
III	84	28344	19001	0-10-9	153	490	3-3-3	27 9	651	2-5-4	28776	20142	0-11-2
3	267	85205	67250	0-12-8	1507	5174	3-6-11	254 5	7882	3-1-7	89257	80306	0-14-5

The average dry rate is raised from Rs 0-10-9 (see Para 11) to Rs 0-12-8 an increase, considering the moderation

moderation of both rates, which will scarcely be felt. Taking wet land and garden together the old rate (see Para 11) is reduced from Rs 3. 8. 11 to Rs 3. 3. 6. The old wet assessment was very high and the gardens, as I have already pointed out, are in very few cases dependent upon Government Works of irrigation and are chiefly watered by lift. The maximum rates, consistent with those adopted in adjoining settled Taluks, will provide the amount necessary to prevent some loss to Government on both wet and garden

garden, in the present revision of assessment. The maximum rate for wet land is Rs 8 per acre the same as was adopted for the Channapatna Taluk but, considering that we are reducing the old wet assessment, I have no hesitation in adopting that rate which, in itself, is moderate.

77 I next show the area and assessment of the Unoccupied land available for cultivation or for assignment as free grazing.

Group	Villages	Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
		area	assmt	average rate	area	assmt	average rate	area	assmt	average rate	area	assmt	average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	64	1495	1244	0-13-4	24	82	3-6-8	5	10	2	1524	1336	0-14-0
II	116	1379	974	0-11-4	11	38	3-7-3	5	10	2	1395	1022	0-11-9
III	87	1342	829	0-9-11	"	"	"	2	4	2	1344	833	0-9-11
3	267	4216	3047	0-11-7	35	120	3-6-10	12	24	2	4263	3191	0-12-0

The total extent of unoccupied land is very small and is of less relative value, in the case of dry land, than the occupied land but the very small extent of wet land unoccupied is, — judging by the classification, of very good quality. It is not worth while to enquire into the reasons of its resignation which is probably a matter of accident.

The unoccupied garden land requires no remark.

18 Minor Inams

The extent and assessment of Minor Inam lands is exhibited in the following Statement

Statement and calls for no particular remark.

Group	Villages	Dry crop			Rice			Garden			Total		
		acres	assd	assess rate	acres	assd	average rate	acres	assd	average rate	acres	assd	average rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	64	1587	1352	0.13.8	115	456	3.15.5	64	199	3.4.9	1766	2007	1.2.2
II	116	2032	1529	0.12.0	14	44	3.2.3	24	69	2.8.11	2073	1642	0.12.8
III	87	1276	792	0.9.11	"	"	"	3	4	1.5.4	1279	796	0.9.11
3	267	4895	3673	0.12.0	129	500	3.14.0	94	272	2.14.4	5118	4445	0.13.11
		3	4	5	3	3	5	3	3	5	3	4	5

19 Total results

Finally the result of the proposed rates for the whole area Government, occupied, waste and Inam is contrasted below with the past collections in each group.

Group	Villages	By old accounts		By Survey							
				Govt occupied		Govt waste		Inam		Total	
		Bijvasi into Khandis	Collections	acres	assessment	acres	assessment	acres	assd	acres	assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	64	2425	27408	26515	31054	1524	1336	1766	2007	29805	34397
II	116	2099	26995	33966	29110	1395	1022	2073	1642	37434	31774
III	87	1630	17913	28776	20142	1344	833	1279	796	31399	21771
3	267	6154	72316	89257	80306	4263	3191	5118	4445	98638	87942

20 The grazing realizations in 1892-93 amounted to Rs 5,324. I cannot safely estimate for more under the proposed settlement, as a considerable extent of the unoccupied lands will have to be assigned as free grazing, and so much land has also been taken up for Government Forests that no great results can be expected under head of grazing.

Grazing

reduced to Rs 4,000

21 The one anna Local cess in 1892-93 brought in Rs 4,768. It will now be Rs 5,020 on Government occupied land and Rs 277 on Minor Inam land, in all Rs 5297.

One anna Local cess

22 The annual contribution to the Irrigation Cess Fund will amount to about Rs 769

23 Excluding all calculation of Local Fund and grazing the Land Revenue of 1892-93 which was Rs 72,316 becomes Rs 80,306 shewing an increase of Rs 7,990 or a little over 11 per cent This is a very small increase considering that Government has to pay the village Officers to the amount probably of Rs 5000, while the Ryots cease to pay Mirds, at any rate to the Shanbogs. The Patels seem to have never been in the receipt of any Mirds. The contribution

-bution to the Irrigation Fund also comes out of the assessment. If the estimated Survey assess-ment of the occupied land be compared with the average col-lections of the last 5 years, up to 1892-93, which amounted to Rs 74,135 the moderation of the pro-posed rates becomes still more apparent. In fixing the limit of the Government demand in the undoubtedly liberal manner I have been influenced by the following considerations (1) the impossibility of adopting higher rates consistently with the maxi-

mum

numerators in force in adjoining settled Taluks (2) the inferiority of the gardens as compared with those of Chamrajpatna (see Para 9 of Assistants Report) and their dependance almost entirely upon irrigation by lift, (3) the precarious character of the rain-fall taken in conjunction with the general poverty of the soil and (4) the extreme unhealthiness of the country in certain parts and at certain times, especially in years of heavy rain-fall

24 I anticipate the best results

results from the introduction of the settlement for although the old assessment was not high, in the lump, excepting perhaps in the case of wet land, its distribution was most unequal.

25 I append the usual class-war Statement as well as a list of Inam villages showing the kind of Survey carried out in each.

26 I shall take the earliest opportunity of announcing the rates after receiving the sanction of Government to my proposals

proposals

I have the honor to be

Sir

your most obedt Servant

K. P. Smith

Supdt Mysore Revenue

Survey

"Copy"

SECTION L. & S.
GOVERNMENT
FILE No. 79 of 95-96
SERIAL No. 2

January 1896.

My dear Sir,

From a statement received from the Excise Commissioner, it will be seen that nearly half the date trees in the Kankanhalli Taluk are in occupied assessed lands. Mr. Ricketts apprehends a considerable loss of Excise revenue if these trees are not reserved to Govt. I believe you remember the correspondence ending with your D.O to the Dewan dated 27th May 1894 and his reply (D.o) thereto. May I request the favour of being

being informed whether you have collected the information referred to in your letter quoted above?. For ready reference and obliging return I send herewith the file containing the above correspondence as also the Excise Comm'r's letters No. $\frac{1069}{101}$* & $\frac{3032}{288}$* dated 30th August 94 and 12th Jany 95 respectively. As the question of the settlement of the Kankanhalli Taluk has been pending before Govt. for a few months past, the favour of an early reply will oblige

Yours

Sd. C. Sreenivasiengar

To

Colonel J. P. Grant

* These five letters are in S. R. 12 of 93-94

Where is the D.O. which we replied to?

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Bangalore
SECTION S. & R.
FILE No. 79/95-96
9.1.96
SERIAL No. 3

Dear Sir

Your D.O. of 7th inst regarding Dali trees in the Kankanhalli Taluk.

On my order to the Amildar of Kankanhalli No 619 of the 31st Oct 1893 I gave the following instructions

1. Dali trees in all Survey Numbers, divided into those in use (i.e. being tapped) and not in use, to be counted during Pot. Pahani

A sketch map to be prepared showing all cases in which dali trees were growing in a well defined grove or group.

The Amildar has not sent me the total resulting from the carrying out of the above order and I have now written to him to do so. As a matter of fact I did not regard this information as necessary to be collected prior to the introduction of the settlement but only that the information should

be in the papers when wanted and for guidance. It should not take the Amildar long to send me the totals. In the case of occupied lands containing dalé trees the counting will of course have been more accurate than in the case of large Khasb Numbers where accurate enumeration would be difficult.

The reservations which I made in the Chennapatna Taluk, of dalé trees in occupied lands were very few indeed — practically the whole of the dalé trees were as usual conceded to the occupants. In that Taluk about half of the whole number of dalé trees was supposed to be in occupied lands. In the Kankanhalli Taluk very much the same proportion are supposed to exist. I gather from enclosures to the Comm's No. ~~1032 / 28~~ ~~to the Govt. 95~~ 1669/101 of 30 Aug. 94 that comparing 1894-95 with 1893-94, there has been a decrease of about 23 p.c in the rental of Shop Farms and that in Kankanhalli it is estimated that the loss may be 30. p.c.

I think that I shall be able to rescue from private claim, so

to speak, a far greater number of Date trees in Kankanhalli than I did in Channapatna. I suppose we must accept as correct the revenue Commr's estimate that half of the Date trees in Kankanhalli Taluk are in occupied assessed land? The totals that I have now directed the Amildar to make from the Pot-Pahani books may perhaps disprove that estimate but not to an extent likely to greatly affect the question now at issue.

To exclude certain villages from the operation of the Survey settlement would in my opinion be a gross mistake.

To reserve to Govt Date trees in occupied Inden lands, where a good many of them are to be found, or in lands clearly cove by a Patta would never do, and to measure off as Govt land any portion of an Ryots holding because it was a Date grove owned must be allowed by Govt. There are no doubt many instances in which portions of Govt waste containing

(1) Date trees have been included in Ryots holdings — these may fairly be now resumed from private occupancy — Then there are the Bulgaval lands in this case I should not scruple to reserve the Date trees to Govt. On the whole I think a good deal can be done towards reducing the number of date trees now stated to be in private occupancy.

(2) The Dewan has already decided that the reservation to Govt of Date

21

trees in lands clearly belonging to private individuals is incompatible with the principles of the Lukhoy Settlement.

As I stated once before in my D. O of the 11th Oct 1893 it would be infinitely fairer to lay down in the case of all Sole trees in private occupancy that the Ryots should be at liberty to remove them if they wished but that title they did so the Contractor should be at liberty to keep them.

Of course I cannot control the estimate based upon results in Chemapatna, that there will be a considerable loss to Excise Revenue in Kankanhalli. Let us hope the loss will not be so great as anticipated but whatever the loss I think it cannot be weighed against a sacrifice of principle.

I will write and let you have the totals the Amildar has been ordered to make up, but as I said before I do not think they will much affect the position of the present question I return file.

Yours very sincerely

H. Lant

To

C. Srinivasiengar Esquire
Revenue Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Draft for approval (1)

Settlement of the Kankanhalli Taluk

22

Draft submitted to 2d Counsellor
KK 19/2/96

Approved by 2d Counsellor
Submitted to Govern

SECTION L & S 20/2/96
FILE No. 79 of 95-96
SERIAL No. 4

Read:

Letter No: 357 dated 18th July 1895 from the Superintendent Revenue Survey in Mysore, with enclosures.

Encl. 6 & 7
No 516. R. 11.9.95

Letter No: 676 dated 29th August 1895 from the Deputy Commissioner Bangalore District to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

Also — Letter No: 516 dated 11th September 1895 from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore.

Order thereon No 3613-16
RT. 79-95. " R. 1249
dt 2-10-96

The papers read above contain proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli Taluk.

2. There are 298 villages in

Spun at meeting.
2-10-96

in the Taluk, of which 18 are
Inam, 7 Forest, 6 Kaval,
and 267 Government
villages.

3. Kankanhalli is a
Maidan Taluk ~~being~~
~~situated on the plateau~~
~~of Mysore, and~~ containing
no heavy Forest, but, area
~~under~~ ~~of~~ ~~forest,~~ ~~nearly~~ the
whole of it is, however so very hilly,
broken and rugged, that
it is difficult to find
even a few square miles
of level land in one spot.
The Taluk is a dry crop
one though, there are one or
two good tanks. with
Along the banks of the
~~large~~ ~~rivers~~ streams, the
Vrishabhavati and the
which with
Suvarnamukhi, ~~water~~
small

the Arkavati runs through
this Taluq are the forest

~~& Mulb gardens fringing the~~
~~and the Cocknarai, which~~
~~has~~ many gardens of Mul
-berry and Cocoanut ~~trees~~
~~bunks~~. These gardens,
however, are but little de
-pendent on Government
works and are stated to
have been formed at great
cost and maintained with
much labour. The soil
is generally inferior, shall
and rocky and is incapab
of standing either ~~a defici~~
~~ency~~ a deficient or an
abundant rainfall. The
Rainfall which is 30 inche
on the average is however
not regular ~~ly~~ and
uniform, ranging
from 44 to 16 inches.

The

The crops suffer in years of deficient rainfall, and the people suffer from fever when the ~~rain~~ fall is abundant.

4 The Taluk is an out-going one with few natural facilities for communi-cation with the British Terri-tories in the South and ~~West~~ East. The direction of trade is therefore Northward and Westward towards Bangalore and Cheena-patna. ———

— The repair of the road from Kodihalli to Kan-kanhalli, the completion of the road from Kodihalli to Sathnur, and the opening of the projected road from Kankanhalli

to

to Anekal as well as of branches to the existing mainlines are recommended by Col: Grant as essential for opening out the interior of the Taluk and connecting it with the outlets of trade. These will be commended for the early attention of the Chief Engineer and the District Fund Board.

With the larger area of forest and waste land in the Taluk, the population per square mile, viz 165, is of course very low and compares unfavourably with the adjoining Taluks. The condition of the people varies in different parts of the Taluk, but on the whole, it must be said that with

the

the disadvantages of un-
opened country, distance
from Railway and sickness
which prevails in years
of heavy rain fall, the
people are not as well off
as those of the neighbouring
more open Taluks. The
extensive waste lands
and the proximity of
the river Cauvery, however,
are very favourable
for the breeding of
cattle, of which there are
some fine specimens
in the Taluk.

: Paras 11 to 14 of Col
Grants Report of the
18th July 1895 contain sta-
tistics as to the old
average rates of assess-
ment, the excess in area

found by the Survey and
the realizations under
Land Revenue during
the past 25 years. In
regard to the last however,
it is brought to notice
that the figures shewn
in ~~the~~ Col: Grant's statement for
the years 1868-69 to 1883-84
do not include the
collections from the
Sahur hobli which was
subsequently transferred
to the Taluk. This
~~seems~~ omission ~~on the~~
~~part of the Amildar~~
~~has greatly~~ diminishes
greatly somewhat
the value of this ~~report~~
~~and~~ statement ~~for the~~
~~purposes of the settlement~~,
but Col: Grant explains

~~use of~~ which is ~~omitted~~
"shows the average
collection during
period"

that

that the figures for the last 9 years ~~cable~~ in the statement being correct, his calculations are in no way affected by the omission and ~~by no~~ that ~~harm has been done~~. Government observe that such carelessness in the preparation of an important account is highly reprehensible and direct that the Auildar's explanation be called for and submitted.

For purposes of the settlement, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey proposes to divide the villages into 3 groups, the maximum rates proposed for each group being

being as shewn below:—

Group	Villages	Maximum dry rate	Maximum Wet rate	Maximum Garden rate
		Rs A P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	64	2-"-"	8-"-"	8-"-"
II	116	1-12-"		
III	87	1-8-"		

4 These rates compare as follows with the maximum rates sanctioned for the neighbouring talukas of Chennapatna and Anekal.

~~Talukas which have been divided into 3 and 2 groups respectively~~

Group	Kankanhalli			Chennapatna				Anekal			
	Dry	Wet	Garden	Dry	Wet		Garden	Dry	Wet	Garden	
					Ordinary	River channel				Tank	Well
	R. A. P.	R A P	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R A P	R A P	R A P	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1st Group	2-"-"	8-"-"	8-"-"	2-2-"	8-"-"	9-"-"	10-"-"	2-8-"	8-"-"	12-"-"	8-"-"
2nd Do	1-12-"			1-14-"	8-"-"	9-"-"	10-"-"	2-4-"	8-"-"	12-"-"	8-"-"
3rd Do	1-8-"			1-10-"	8-"-"	9-"-"	10-"-"				

3 The proposed ~~above~~ rates when applied to occupied area as ascertained by the Survey Department give the following average rates per acre:

~~of present and proposed assessment.~~

	Present — Rs A P	Proposed, Rs A P
Dry —	0 — 10 — 9	0 — 12 — 8
Wet — } Garden. }	3 — 8 — 11	3 — 6 — 11 3 — 1 — 7

The average dry rate of assessment has by the Survey been ~~raised from~~ ~~Rs 0 — 10 — 9 to~~ Rs 0 — 12 — 8 per acre, which is effected under the proposed S. S. The ~~highest rate~~ is in itself moderate and with the removal of the ~~inequality~~ in the incidence which the Survey Settlement will effect, is likely to be scarcely felt. The old wet rate averaged so high as Rs 4 — 8 — 6 per acre while the average on the wet and garden ~~and dry~~ lands taken together (which gives the best means of judging owing to the

and Cumbu [illegible] favourably with [illegible] to favourable in Nirdi [illegible] Talukas

imperfect distinction between wet and garden in the old accounts) was Rs 3-8-11. Col. Grant thinks that even this latter rate is too high for the circumstances of the Kankanhalli Taluk and has accordingly proposed rates which give an average of Rs 3-6-11 for wet, and Rs 3-1-7 for garden lands. The maximum rates compare favourably with those imposed for the adjoining Taluks of Cheunapatna and Anekal.

11 The result of the proposed settlement is exhibited in the following statement, compared with the collections in each

group for 1892–93.

Group	Villages	By old accounts		By Survey.							
		Bijwar's Assessments	Collections	Government occupied		Gowl waste		Inam		Totals	
				acres	assessment	acres	assessment	acres	assessment	acres	assessment
I	64	24,25	27,408	26,515	31,054	1,524	1,336	1,766	2,007	29,805	34,397
II	116	20,99	26,995	23,966	29,110	1,395	1,022	2,073	1,642	37,434	31,774
III	87	16,30	17,913	28,776	20,142	1,344	833	1,279	796	31,399	21,771
3	267	61,54	72,316	89,257	80,306	4,263	3,191	5,118	4,445	98,638	87,942

2 The estimated revenue on the Govt. occupied land (Rs 80306) shows an increase of Rs 7,990 or a little over 11 per cent on the revenue of the year 1892-93, which however was a year of low collections owing to the remissions granted on account of the drought of the previous year. Compared with the average of the five years

years ending with 1892-93, viz
Rs 74,135, the estimated in-
-crease of Revenue by the Survey
is Rs 6171. Deducting therefrom
the remuneration payable
to Village Officers which is
estimated at Rs 5000/ and
Rs 769 as contribution to
the Irrigation Fund, the net
increase in revenue is Rs
402 or .5 per cent on the
average collections of the
past 5 years. Colonel
Grant has in para 23 of
his Report of the 18th July 1895
enumerated the various con-
-siderations which have
led to his fixing the Govt
demand in such a liberal
manner and in his
subsequent communication
of

of the 11th September 1895 he remarks— "We shall ensure for a somewhat outlying and border taluk a "settlement decidedly advantageous to the ryots and which, although giving "no great gain to Govt, at "any rate, even after providing for the pay of Shanbhogues and Patels and "contributing to the Irrigation "Fund, involves no loss."

13 The Deputy Commr has expressed his concurrence with the Survey Superintendent as to the suitability of the proposed rates of assessment, but he has expressed a doubt whether

whether the inclusion by the Survey in occupied areas of Nagadiyat occupied Hulbaana lands (of which there are 9429 acres in the Taluk), does not give an incorrect idea of the estimated future collections. The Survey Superintendent assures that under instructions given by him during the measurement of the Taluk, purely Hulgava lands have been excluded as far as possible from the arable area but that there is no doubt that some of them have unavoidably crept into it and some are actually under cultivation. There need be

It is noted that the old Nagadiyat Hulgava tenures will be taken cognizance of in introduction of the Survey, whether held on such tenure either lands there assessed at full Survey rates, or left unassessed, for sale of annual pasture &c. Such a provision for annual pasture to be acquired by sale will be a special benefit to a Taluk in which Considerable Cattle breeding or Camel will also help to Conserve large areas of such grass which are of Special Value to the Govt Forest Revenue.

3

be no apprehension, however, Colonel Grant thinks, that any of the Lands now ~~fallen~~ taken as occupied will not be willingly retained at full Survey rates; indeed, it is his opinion that "at "the settlement application "will be made to hold "at full Survey assessment "Mulgaval Lands now "entered as uncultivable."

4. The smart uncertainty about Mulgaval Lands above referred to ~~as~~ is thus a feature which has not ~~been affected if not~~ through slipsey affecting ~~showing accurately~~ the exact Sections on the area now returned as cultivable dry land ~~does~~ does not introduce

introduce ~~a very great~~ great
~~appreciation~~ judging of the propriety
appreciation in ~~accepting~~ the
~~of the~~ proposed rates of assessment
which are admittedly very
lenient. ~~Govt share the~~
~~opinion of the Deputy Commr~~
~~and the Survey Superintendent~~
Having regard ~~that~~ the quality of ~~the~~
soil, the sparseness of the
population, the uncertainty
~~of the~~ rainfall and the
general unhealthiness of the tract
~~do not admit of higher~~
~~rates being imposed,~~
~~and they are accordingly~~
~~pleased~~ to sanction the
introduction of the proposed
settlement with the usual
Guarantee of 30 years.

The Govt resolve to accept the Survey Supts recommendation &

The

39
15 The assurance of the Survey Superintendent that during the introduction of the settlement the interests of Government in date trees will be reserved to the utmost extent possible, is accepted with satisfaction.

For Secretary

To

The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore

The Deputy Commr. Bangalore District

Chief Engineer in Mysore

Excise Comr in Mysore.

21/2/96

1/
21/2/96

40

1896-97

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 2nd October 1896

No. 3613-16
R. F. 79-95

Sanctioning the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Kankanhalli taluk, with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

M.G.C.P.B.—29-12-96—120

READ :

Letter No. 367, dated 18th July 1895, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore, with enclosures.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli taluk, Bangalore district.

2. Classing operations were carried out by the establishments under my Assistants Mr. M. S. Narain Rao and Mr. D. Sham Rao, respectively, the former of whom has embodied his own and his co-worker's experience of the taluk in a very interesting and useful report which, together with a sketch map of the taluk, will be found appended.

3. The Kankanhalli taluk is sub-divided into the following magnis:—

No.	Magnis.	Govt. villages.	Kavals.	Forests.	Alienated villages.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kankanhalli ...	30	..	1	5	36	
2	Kodihalli ...	46	...	...	3	49	
3	Uyemballi ...	34	...	2	2	38	
4	Satnur ...	41	...	2	...	43	
5	Somanhalli ...	15	2	1	5	23	
6	Harohalli ...	25	2	...	...	27	
7	Maralwadi ...	29	2	1	...	32	
8	Mudwadi ...	20	...	...	1	21	
9	Tungani ...	27	...	...	2	29	
	Total ...	267	6	7	18	298	

4. *General description.*—Kankanhalli, in the usual acceptation of the term in Mysore, is a maidan taluk, that is to say, it is situated on the plateau of Mysore and contains no heavy forest but, as a matter of fact, nearly the whole of the taluk is very hilly, broken and rugged and, as Mr. Narain Rao observes at para 5 of his report, it would be difficult to find in any place a few square miles of level land. To the south, where the Cauvery forms the common boundary of Mysore and the Salem district, the country is exceptionally broken and contains scarcely any resident population. These unfavourable conditions prevail also, but in less degree, along the eastern portion, also subtended by the Salem district. The most open parts of the taluk are to the north and near the line taken by the old Bangalore-Mysore road *viâ* Malvalli.

5. The taluk is essentially a dry crop one, although there are one or two good tanks, notably one at Harohalli and another near Tatgupi in the Somanhalli magni. Small gardens here and there fringe the Vrishabhavati and Suvarnamukhi two useful streams which flow through the northern half of the taluk and join the Arkavati about 4 miles from Kankanhalli. The Arkavati itself is an important factor in the prosperity of this taluk and has many gardens on its banks. These gardens of mulberry and cocoanut, with occasional patches of panvel, form a pleasing break in an otherwise inhospitable looking country, but they have been formed at great cost and are maintained with much labour and deserve lenient treatment in the present revision of assessment. They are but little dependent on Government works.

6. *Soils, climate and crops.*—The soils are for the most part inferior, seldom ranging high in our scale, and are generally very shallow and rocky. The soil in fact is generally so poor that any shortness in the average rainfall is greatly detrimental to the crops. Mr. Narain Rao at para 22 of his report states the taluk to be incapable of standing either a deficient or an abundant rainfall, in the one case the crops failing and in the other the people suffering from fever. This is a

strongly expressed opinion but, from my own knowledge of the taluk and judging from the heavy mortality amongst our measurers whilst employed in Kankanhalli, I am inclined to, in a great measure, corroborate Mr. Narain Rao's views. The taluk must therefore occasionally be in a bad way, for the rainfall is by no means regular and uniform, ranging from as high in 1886-87 as 44 inches down to 16 inches in 1884-85 and 21 inches in 1885-86. The average is stated to be about 30 inches. The fall during the last 3 years has been 37, 16 and 37 inches, respectively. Of the two evils no doubt the people would prefer the abundant rainfall but either way the disadvantage of poor soils combined with a capricious climate must be admitted to exist to a considerable extent.

Of crops ragi is the staple, the others being those usual in red and sandy soils. The gardens are mulberry, cocoanut and panvel. Sugar-cane is grown in the Somanhalli and Harohalli magnis only, the ordinary rice being raised elsewhere.

7. *Communications.*—Kankanhalli is a border taluk. It holds little or no communication with the Salem district by means of roads or otherwise, there being no out-let southwards and many natural obstacles intervening eastward. The natural direction of trade is northward and Westward to join existing roads which communicate, more or less directly, with the railway system. Speaking generally Bangalore is the destination for the produce of the northern magnis and Channapatna for that of the southern magnis. The road under consideration from Kankanhalli to Anekal will, if carried out, open up the Maralvadi magni and the unopened portion of the Harohalli magni. The road from Kodihalli to Kankanhalli is of much importance as it must greatly benefit many villages which are naturally well situated east of the Arkavati river and only want an out-let. The extreme eastern and southern villages of the taluk are very badly off as regards communications, but it must be observed that the population to the east is very sparse while to the south there is scarcely any resident population at all, the extensive waste lands and forests being visited chiefly for the purpose of grazing. The disadvantage lies chiefly in the broken and inaccessible character of the country and until branch roads are made to the existing main roads the people will continue to attend to grazing in preference to agriculture. The Uyamballi and Kodihalli raiyats are stated to derive considerable profit from breeding cattle and the proximity of the Cauvery to the grazing grounds enables them to find water when it becomes scarce elsewhere. The presence of so much waste land in the tract under report is thus by no means an unmixed evil.

8. *General condition of the Raiyats.*—As regards the general condition of the people, it varies greatly. Some of the raiyats in the centre and more open part of the taluk struck me as being as well off as in any of the adjoining taluks but there is no doubt that, generally speaking, and on the average, the people of the taluk, what with the large extent of unopened country, distance from railway, and owing to the sickness which undoubtedly prevails in years of heavy rainfall, are not so well off as their neighbours in the more open taluks to the north and west.

9. *Statistics.*—A very good idea of the agricultural resources of this taluk will be conveyed by the following statement compiled from statistics collected by the classers for the Government villages under report :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Sq. miles.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Markets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20	12,992	63,017	428	134,668	11,424	2,676	7

With so large an area of forest and waste land the population per square mile for the whole taluk is of course very low and compares unfavorably in this respect with all the adjoining taluks. But if the occupied area be alone taken into account, the comparison with neighbouring taluks is as per margin. At the best, however, the population per square mile of cultivation is no good test of prosperity, or the reverse, so much depending upon the mode of cultivation and the average size of holdings. The number of carts is greater than might be expected in a taluk like Kankanhalli, but, as I had occasion to remark in the case of Malvalli taluk where carts were very numerous compared even with more prosperous taluks, the people are entirely dependent upon carts, the railway being distant. The condition of the people varies greatly throughout the taluk. In spite of the sickness and other draw-backs which exist, many of the Kankanhalli villages are superior to those of the Malvalli taluk which is not very favorably situated. As a whole however Kankanhalli is inferior, in my opinion, to both the Anekal and the Chanuapatna taluks which adjoin to the north and west respectively. It has the advantage of comparative proximity to Bangalore and to Channapatna but is less opened out than the two taluks just mentioned.

Population per occupied Sq. mile.	
Kankanhalli ...	428
Malvalli ...	335
Closepet ...	538
Anekal ...	650

10. *How divided up by Survey.*—The next statement shows how the taluk has been divided up by survey.

Description.	Area of Government lands.		Area of inam lands	Total.		Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Waste.		Occupied.	Waste.	
Dry crops	85,205	4,216	4,895	90,100	4,216	94,316
Rice	1,507	35	129	1,636	35	1,671
Garden	2,545	12	94	2,639	12	2,651
Total ..	89,257	4,263	5,118	94,375	4,263	98,638
Area of unculturable waste including village site, &c.						175,264
Area of alienated villages						13,825
Area of forests						146,073
Area of kavals						6,003
Total area of the whole taluk, *i. e.* 687 sqare miles						439,803

An immense area of 146,073 acres is taken up by forests and 6,003 acres by kavals. The forests, five in number, contain little besides bamboos and scrub jungle. Regarding the arable land it is worthy of note that a very small proportion is still unoccupied, even of the dry crop land, while the unoccupied wet and garden land is so small as to scarcely deserve notice. To me this indicates a strong probability that, under the moderate rates which I shall farther on propose, cultivation will extend both in lands at present assessed and in those to be assessed hereafter. The small proportion of unoccupied land is decidedly a healthy indication of considerable agricultural vitality notwithstanding the bad reputation this

taluk bears in many respects. But for the unhealthiness of the taluk and the lack of roads tapping the country, so as to admit of export northwards and westward, cultivation would rapidly spread. Good branch roads are the key-stone of the prosperity of this taluk and, with their formation and consequent spread of cultivation, some considerable clearing of the jungle and improvement in sanitation may be expected.

11. *Old Average Rates.*—The next statement shows magniwar, the old average rate paid under each head dry, wet and garden, as ascertained by placing the newly ascertained survey area in juxtaposition with the old collections.

Number.	Magnis.	Dry crop.			Rice and garden combined.		
		Acres by Survey.	Old collections.	Average rate.	Acres by Survey.	Old collections.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kankanhalli	10,852	7,244	0 10 8	884	2,777	3 2 3
2	Kodihalli	11,665	9,277	0 12 9	121	342	2 13 3
3	Uyembalii	11,657	6,940	0 9 6	124	281	2 4 3
4	Satnur	15,956	7,834	0 7 10	426	919	2 2 6
5	Somanhalli	4,689	3,970	0 13 7	539	1,649	4 13 4
6	Harohalli	6,658	6,305	0 11 8	423	1,847	4 5 10
7	Maralvadi	6,773	5,675	0 13 5	239	1,041	4 5 8
8	Mudvadi	6,224	3,902	0 10 0	637	2,035	3 3 1
9	Tungani	8,731	5,899	0 10 10	859	3,538	4 1 11
	Total ...	85,205	57,046	0 10 9	4,452	14,419	3 8 11

The above statement furnishes some useful information. It shows that the total weight of the old assessment was not very great on the dry lands inasmuch as the average rate actually paid was only Re. 0-10-9 per acre. The distribution of this assessment is quite another matter and great inequality of incidence no doubt exists. As regards wet lands the old assessment was decidedly heavy, an average of Rs. 4-8-6 in a taluk like that under report being in my opinion very high, when considered along with the inequality of incidence, which we know, exists. If garden and wet land be taken together, which is of course the best mode of judging, under the imperfect distinction between wet and garden in the old accounts, the average rate per acre comes to Rs. 3-8-11 per acre. I think this is a high average rate for a taluk like Kankanhalli and, as will be seen further on, my proposals will involve a slight loss under the heads of wet and garden. The average rates in columns 5, 8, 11 and 14 show great inequality, even magniwar, and this inequality is of course much more marked in the case of villages and still more in the case of individual holdings. No consideration has been shown, under the old settlement, to position or any other point, such as communications or proximity to markets, affecting the relative value of the land. This state of things is nothing unusual in any tract in which, as in the present instance, no survey of the land has ever been carried out and such classification as was attempted was vitiated by the absence of any record of area.

12. *Excess found by Survey.*—I will next show how far the old record of area can be relied on. The excess found by survey over the area as per old accounts is as follows :—

Description.	Acres by old accounts.	Acres by survey.
1	2	3
Dry	57,912	85,205
Wet	1,031	1,507
Garden	2,652	2,545
Total ...	61,595	89,257

The excess found by the survey, although by no means insignificant, is far less than what has usually been found in the case of the other taluks of the district. I am unable to explain how this comparative accuracy has been attained in a taluk where no systematic measurement has, until now, been carried out. The excess of course is considerable, especially in the case of dry land, but still it is worthy of note how comparatively little the excess is in the case of wet and garden lands.

13. *Past Revenue management.*—Of the past revenue management generally I may remark that it appears to me to compare favorably with that of most taluks hitherto settled. The rates of assessment given by the Amildar (see para 21 of Assistant's report) are absurdly high and are not borne out by the rates found actually to be in force, but the area is recorded in the accounts with comparative accuracy.

14. The realizations for the past 25 years under the head of land revenue together with the prevailing prices of the staple food grains and garden produce during the same period are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Old bijwari into khandis.	Total demand.	Remission on account of poverty, &c.	Total collections.	Food grains.		Cocoanuts per hundred.	Remarks.
					Rice.	Ragi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs		Rs				
1868-69	6,320	67,429	...	67,429	11	30	3	
1869-70	6,312	65,835	...	65,835	12	32	3	
1870-71	6,317	65,861	...	65,861	13	34	4	
1871-72	6,215	65,186	...	65,186	13	34	3	
1872-73	6,158	63,552	...	63,552	10	24	3	
1873-74	6,199	63,684	...	63,684	9	25	4	
1874-75	6,111	64,609	...	64,609	9	26	4	
1875-76	5,994	59,315	...	59,315	11	28	4	
1876-77	6,199	61,224	8,322	52,902	6	8	4	
1877-78	6,215	62,764	...	62,764	8	11	4	
1878-79	6,218	60,217	...	60,217	8	12	4	
1879-80	6,198	58,071	...	58,071	10	30	3	
1880-81	6,194	57,804	...	57,804	10	32	4	
1881-82	6,209	57,833	...	57,833	12	44	3	
1882-83	6,290	63,236	...	63,236	12	25	3	
1883-84	6,294	63,654	...	63,654	11	32	3	
1884-85	6,324	75,404	...	75,404	12	34	3	
1885-86	6,329	76,665	...	76,665	13	34	3	
1886-87	6,425	75,480	...	75,480	12	32	3	
1887-88	6,290	73,149	...	73,149	14	35	3	
1888-89	6,293	73,367	...	73,367	13	35	3	
1889-90	6,311	74,395	...	74,395	11	37	3	
1890-91	6,172	74,753	...	74,753	11	46	3	
1891-92	6,326	75,842	...	75,842	8	25	2	
1892-93	6,155	72,316	...	72,316	7	16	2	
5 years' average				74,135				
10 do				73,502				
15 do				68,812				
20 do				66,773				
25 do				66,533				

Although the general tendency has, as may be judged from the average collections of the last 5, 10 and 15 years, been towards increase, it is remarkable that in 1892-93 there has been a somewhat marked falling off. The only explanation I can find of this is in the fact that the garden assessment of the year in question shows a decrease, compared with the year previous, of over Rs. 3,000 but whether owing to land being resigned or to the assessment being lowered is not clear. The great famine did not leave its mark on the realizations so much as might be expected although there was of course a considerable falling off and the collections did not become normal till about 1884-85 from which year they have been in a very healthy condition. A remission of Rs. 8,323 seems to have been granted in 1876-77 but this is the only such record. What we have to consider however is the actual collection of land revenue and, in this view, there is no doubt that the taluk suffered considerably although not so much as I should have expected from the famine. Remissions in Mysore are not carefully recorded and, practically remissions may have been granted and yet not have been shown in the accounts. The Bijvari too is not to be relied on, years of highest bijwari showing low realizations and "vice versa". The actual collections are under such circumstances, the fairest test. In this view I would invite attention to the figures in column 5 which give a very fair revenue history of the taluk showing fairly high collections from 1863-64 up to the beginning of the Famine, then a considerable falling off and finally gradual recuperation after the close of the famine up to date. On the whole there is nothing in the revenue history of this taluk to show that the land revenue sat heavily or was collected with any special difficulty.

15. For the purpose of assessment I propose to group the villages under report as below and to adopt the maximum rates shewn opposite each group:—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum dry rate.	Maximum wet rate.	Maximum garden rate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	64	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	
II	116	1 12 0			
III	87	1 8 0			

The villages of the first group are to the north nearest Bangalore and for some distance south, on and near the Bangalore-Mysore road *via* Malvalli. The second group consists of villages somewhat remote from roads but still fairly well situated, while the third group consists of villages decidedly remote and in the least accessible parts of the taluk.

16. *Occupied land.*—The rates which I have proposed give the following estimated results on the occupied land:—

Group.	Villages.	Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
I	64	23,957	22,310	0 14 11	923	3,314	3 9 5	1,635	5,430	3 5 2	26,515	31,054	1 2 9
II	116	32,904	25,939	0 12 7	431	1,370	3 2 10	631	1,801	2 13 8	33,966	29,110	0 13 9
III	87	28,344	19,001	0 10 9	153	490	3 3 3	279	651	2 5 4	28,776	20,142	0 11 2
3	267	85,205	67,250	0 12 8	1,507	5,174	3 6 11	2,545	7,882	3 1 7	89,257	80,306	0 14 5

The average dry rate is raised from Re. 0-10-9 (see para 11) to Re. 0-12-8 an increase, considering the moderation of both rates, which will scarcely be felt. Taking wet land and garden together the old rate (see para 11) is reduced from Rs. 3-8-11 to Rs. 3-3-6. The old wet assessment was very high and the gardens, as I have already pointed out, are in very few cases dependent upon Government works of irrigation and are chiefly watered by lift. No maximum rates, consistent with those adopted in adjoining settled taluks, will provide the amount necessary to prevent some loss to Government on both wet and garden, in the present revision of assessment. The maximum rate for wet land is Rs. 8 per acre the same as was adopted for the Channapatna taluk but, considering that we are reducing the old wet assessment, I have no hesitation in adopting that rate which, in itself, is moderate.

17. *Unoccupied land.*—I next show the area and assessment of the unoccupied land available for cultivation or for assignment as free grazing.

Group.	Villages.	Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.
I	64	1,495	1,244	0 13 4	24	82	3 6 8	5	10	2	1,524	1,336	0 14 0
II	116	1,379	974	0 11 4	11	38	3 7 3	5	10	2	1,395	1,022	0 11 9
III	87	1,342	829	0 9 11	...	...	...	2	4	2	1,344	833	0 9 11
3	267	4,216	3,047	0 11 7	35	120	3 6 10	12	24	2	4,263	3,191	0 12 0

The total extent of unoccupied land is very small and is of less relative value, in the case of dry land, than the occupied land but the very small extent of wet land unoccupied is, judging by the classification, of very good quality. It is not worth while to enquire into the reason of its resignation which is probably a matter of accident. The unoccupied garden land requires no remark.

18. *Minor Inams.*—The extent and assessment of Minor Inam lands is exhibited in the following statement and calls for no particular remark :—

Group.	Villages.	Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
I	64	1,587	1,352	0 13 8	115	456	3 15 5	64	199	3 1 9	1,766	2,007	1 2 2
II	116	2,032	1,529	0 12 0	14	44	3 2 3	27	69	2 8 11	2,073	1,642	0 12 8
III	87	1,276	792	0 9 11	...	...	...	3	4	1 5 4	1,279	796	0 9 11
3	267	4,895	3,673	0 12 0	129	500	3 14 0	94	272	2 14 4	5,118	4,445	0 13 11

19. *Total results.*—Finally the result of the proposed rates for the whole area, Government, occupied, waste and Inam, is contrasted below with the past collections in each group.

Group.	Villages.	By old accounts.		By Survey.							
				Govt. occupied.		Govt. waste.		Inam.		Total.	
		Bijvari into khandies.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	64	2,425	27,403	26,515	31,054	1,524	1,336	1,766	2,007	29,805	34,397
II	116	2,099	26,995	33,966	29,110	1,395	1,022	2,073	1,642	37,434	31,774
III	87	1,630	17,913	28,776	20,142	1,344	833	1,279	796	31,399	21,771
3	267	6,154	72,316	89,257	80,306	4,263	3,191	5,118	4,445	98,638	87,942

20. *Grazing.*—The grazing realizations in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 5,324. I cannot safely estimate for more under the proposed settlement, as a considerable extent of the unoccupied lands will have to be assigned as free grazing and so much land has also been taken up for Government Forests that no great results can be expected under head of grazing.

21. *One anna local cess.*—The one anna local cess in 1892-93 brought in Rs. 4,768. It will now be Rs. 5,020 on Government occupied land and Rs. 277 on Minor Inam land, in all Rs. 5,297.

22. *Irrigation cess.*—The annual contribution to the Irrigation Fund will amount to about Rs. 769.

23. Excluding all calculation of Local Fund and grazing the land revenue of 1892-93 which was Rs. 72,316 becomes Rs. 80,306 showing an increase of Rs. 7,990 or a little over 11 per cent. This is a very small increase considering that Government has to pay the village officers to the amount probably of Rs. 5,000, while the raiyats cease to pay miras, at any rate to the shanbhogs. The patels seem to have never been in the receipt of any miras. The contribution to the Irrigation Fund also comes out of the assessment. If the estimated survey assessment of the occupied land be compared with the average collections of the last five years, up to 1892-93, which amounted to Rs. 74,135 the moderation of the proposed rates becomes still more apparent. In fixing the limit of the Government demand in this undoubtedly liberal manner I have been influenced by the following considerations (1) the impossibility of adopting higher rates consistently with the maximum rates in force in adjoining settled taluks (2) the inferiority of the gardens as compared with those of Channapatna (see para 9 of Assistant's report) and their dependence almost entirely upon irrigation by lift, (3) the precarious character of the rainfall taken in conjunction with the general poverty of the soil and (4) the extreme unhealthiness of the country, in certain parts and at certain times, especially in years of heavy rainfall.

24. I anticipate the best results from the introduction of the settlement for although the old assessment was not high, in the lump, excepting perhaps in the case of wet land, its distribution was most unequal.

25. I append the usual classwar statement as well as a list of Inam villages showing the kind of survey carried out in each.

26. I shall take the earliest opportunity of announcing the rates after receiving the sanction of Government to my proposals.

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and Past
District reported on the Survey Superintendent's letter

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or													
								Government Culturable waste.								Government	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			1	Kankanhalli ...	3,902	248	1,799	6	5	...	...	1	1	7	6	1,501	1,516
			2	Charanguppe ...	428	15	103	13	10	...	...	...	...	13	10	262	230
			3	Kamasandra ...	1,665	35	1,041	14	13	...	...	...	...	14	13	424	892
			4	Tigalarahalli ...	181	19	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	114
			5	Anamanahalli ...	446	16	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	164
			6	Virasandra ...	893	44	491	20	18	...	...	...	...	20	18	312	312
			7	Aralalu ...	1,535	67	754	23	22	...	...	...	...	23	22	660	638
			8	Agrahar ...	110	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	60
			9	Somanahalli ...	1,334	40	395	12	21	...	...	...	...	12	11	833	839
			10	Obichudahalli ...	261	6	55	32	24	...	...	...	...	32	24	166	150
			11	Sunkadkatte ...	547	4	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	210
			12	Hanumantpur ...	90	...	9	78	66	...	...	...	...	78	66	8	2
			13	Tattikuppe ...	944	68	547	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	238	204
			14	Alakabalalu ...	174	24	25	1	2	1	4	...	...	2	6	70	62
			15	Vaddarpalya ...	743	6	336	71	66	...	...	...	...	71	66	318	290
			16	Mukkudlu ...	767	4	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	273
			17	Ravugulla ...	963	21	632	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	297	282
			18	Nettikere ...	1,166	48	576	143	103	1	2	...	...	144	105	370	343
			19	Gabbadi ...	1,586	21	798	46	30	...	...	...	...	46	30	659	659
			20	Kaglahalli ...	884	19	515	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	342	317
			21	Yedemadavu ...	765	12	415	28	24	...	...	...	...	28	24	296	282
			22	Naganaikanhalli ...	416	...	206	13	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	196	174
			23	Utri ...	1,224	20	760	63	51	...	...	...	...	63	51	374	339
			24	Haroballi ...	4,133	171	1,663	86	80	15	56	1	5	102	141	1,966	1,913
			25	Dyavasandra ...	819	14	546	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	241	231
			26	Kunsandra ...	897	11	564	3	4	4	14	...	...	7	18	273	264
			27	Bhimasandra ...	388	5	219	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	148	126
			28	Maralagere ...	501	26	297	9	6	...	...	...	...	9	6	152	130
			29	Devarakaglahalli ...	603	9	467	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	116	100
			30	Hulagondanhalli ...	1,176	12	645	21	20	...	...	...	...	21	20	486	477
			31	Yerahalli ...	452	13	307	11	10	...	...	...	...	11	10	119	106
			32	Madmaranhalli ...	779	38	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	248
			33	Mudenahalli ...	938	12	240	41	37	...	...	...	...	41	37	635	590
			34	Vaderahalli ...	950	19	602	48	42	...	...	1	1	49	43	270	220
			35	Hosahalli ...	1,002	15	629	50	38	...	...	1	1	51	39	299	246
			36	Marasandra ...	637	8	373	19	12	...	...	...	...	19	12	236	192
			37	Jaksandra ...	1,466	4	1,163	36	28	...	...	...	...	36	28	253	206
			38	Gotigihalli ...	1,264	6	910	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	20	319	282
			39	Mallenhalli ...	749	9	448	64	46	...	...	...	...	64	46	227	200

1st class maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0.
1st class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.
1st class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

and Proposed Survey Assessment of the 267 Villages of the Kankanhalli Taluk of the Bangalore No. 357, dated 18th July 1895.

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.			Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
87	274	260	793	1,848	2,583	2,117	564	1,419	1,983	120	...	120	5,487	1,037	282	
13	36	22	72	297	338	271	132	380	512	7	...	7	308	55	66	
32	98	119	392	575	882	745	100	413	513	19	...	19	293	64	50	
4	16	22	76	134	206	201	74	207	281	6	...	6	242	43	37	
4	10	20	52	208	226	203	84	527	611	8	...	8	191	43	42	
18	52	8	24	338	388	276	78	559	637	3	...	3	442	60	38	
20	52	11	21	691	711	522	140	493	633	4	...	4	447	106	70	
6	16	11	34	80	110	64	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh.
28	106	21	74	887	1,019	979	318	1,037	1,355	30	...	30	823	161	159	
1	2	1	4	168	156	175	101	513	614	4	...	4	261	61	45	
4	10	...	...	242	220	181	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
75	326	15	73	328	603	616	122	280	402	12	...	12	253	51	61	
53	238	...	...	123	300	357	2	3	5	...	...	...	3	1	1	
6	16	6	20	330	326	334	102	308	410	7	...	7	228	52	51	
...	...	3	13	287	286	285	96	1,212	1,308	...	...	...	178	29	48	
6	20	5	16	308	318	298	60	535	595	5	...	5	122	28	30	
20	64	8	26	398	433	325	92	560	652	8	...	8	200	45	46	
50	178	12	52	721	889	967	210	896	1,106	11	...	11	554	95	105	
2	8	1	1	345	326	333	108	594	702	9	...	9	271	50	54	
10	38	4	15	310	335	326	56	612	668	7	...	7	180	33	28	
...	...	1	3	197	177	128	44	314	358	5	...	5	96	9	22	
2	6	5	11	381	356	306	94	1,006	1,100	6	...	6	179	39	47	
154	652	77	306	2,197	2,871	2,540	606	2,205	2,811	46	...	46	2,679	539	303	
8	22	5	16	254	269	224	54	605	659	4	...	4	150	26	27	
14	46	23	80	315	390	344	90	734	824	7	...	7	220	47	45	
4	14	4	10	156	150	130	38	239	277	4	...	4	67	12	19	
13	50	4	15	169	195	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	3	6	119	106	94	32	137	169	4	...	4	72	10	16	
3	10	9	21	498	508	335	116	602	718	8	...	8	282	60	58	
...	...	2	3	121	109	70	14	38	52	...	...	...	35	10	7	
...	..	2	5	284	253	211	122	524	646	14	...	14	299	50	61	
6	20	4	14	645	624	467	154	670	824	20	...	20	453	85	77	
3	6	7	15	280	241	201	96	1,115	1,211	4	...	4	242	54	48	
7	18	1	3	307	267	242	42	112	154	3	...	3	99	15	21	
...	...	1	3	237	195	190	94	736	830	7	...	7	190	37	47	
3	10	7	15	263	231	232	76	466	542	4	...	4	141	33	38	
1	2	8	22	328	306	327	78	403	481	...	...	...	174	40	39	
...	...	1	2	228	202	230	22	176	198	1	...	1	50	8	11	

Statement showing the Area, &c., of the 237 Villages

Class.			Number.	Name of village.	Survey Area and Kamal or											
								Government culturable waste.									
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1st class maximum rate Rs. 2-0-0. 1st class maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0. 1st class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.			40	Guttalhunsi ...	610	14	297	47	46	...	...	...	...	47	46	243	233
			41	Pura ...	1,305	10	1,196	18	14	...	...	...	...	18	14	79	68
			42	Padvangeri ...	1,034	32	581	8	7	...	...	...	...	8	7	385	352
			43	Mudavadi ...	1,605	35	1,048	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	416	389
			44	Bandiganahalli ...	662	20	101	25	22	...	...	...	...	25	22	458	429
			45	Arhimaranhalli ...	990	7	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	282
			46	Chikmudavadi ...	1,401	33	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	482
			47	Anajavadi ...	1,300	23	779	13	11	...	...	...	...	13	11	454	420
			48	Singasandra ...	893	28	464	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	319	270
			49	Dodkallabalu ...	1,070	40	441	138	119	...	...	...	...	138	119	407	378
			50	Tungani	995	35	329	41	33	...	...	...	...	41	33	519	488
			51	Agrahar	341	52	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	141
			52	Ganalu	742	8	324	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	341	294
			53	Arahalsandra ...	1,425	27	886	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	4	349	341
			54	Rayasandra ...	1,973	11	1,448	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	468	436
			55	Topganahalli ...	936	9	751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	156
			56	Rampura	1,320	30	930	14	10	...	...	1	2	15	12	318	266
			57	Junnasandra ...	314	13	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	140
			58	Kallahalli ...	658	60	145	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	380	394
			59	Turakarahosahalli ...	1,370	34	863	25	22	...	...	...	...	25	22	393	359
			60	Chelur	2,578	43	1,416	4	2	2	4	...	...	6	6	1,036	964
			61	Keranagere ...	840	15	525	16	14	...	...	...	...	16	14	264	228
			62	Dodsadenhalli ...	1,367	28	608	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	662	592
			63	Jaksandra	889	20	460	14	9	1	2	...	...	15	11	319	297
			64	Bannikuppe ...	1,484	30	773	100	86	...	...	...	...	100	86	559	508
			64	Total ...	65,830	1,766	36,025	1,495	1,244	24	32	5	10	1,524	1,336	23,957	22,310
2nd class maximum rate Re. 1-12-0. 2nd class maximum rate Rs. 3-0-0. 2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.			1	Aranaguppe ...	434	8	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	135
			2	Birdanahalli ...	684	51	330	23	14	...	...	...	...	23	14	236	278
			3	Sivanahalli ...	3,435	75	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	716
			4	Sigekunte ...	1,563	18	824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	573
			5	Daggihalli ...	518	...	416	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	128	96
			6	Horalgallu	2,397	39	1,628	47	36	...	...	...	...	47	36	659	643
			7	Halagondanahalli ...	1,189	23	691	34	26	...	...	...	...	34	26	429	360
			8	Nidagallu	1,496	5	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	301
			9	Bekuppe	1,011	22	548	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	414	349
			10	Narayanapura ...	1,237	26	901	5	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	303	243

Statement showing the Area, &c., of the 267 Villages

Class.			Number.	Name of village.	Survey Area and Kanal or													
								Government culturable waste.								Government	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.			
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total area.	Inám acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			11	Chikbettahalli ...	394	2	270	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	118	86
			12	Dodbettahalli ...	624	5	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	63
			13	Kebbehalli ...	1,643	6	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	302
			14	Kunnur ...	1,664	17	1,327	16	13	...	...	...	...	16	13	299	242
			15	Sammadanhalli ...	769	...	667	14	10	...	...	...	...	14	10	88	65
			16	Hullabele ...	738	17	369	28	19	...	...	...	...	28	19	322	241
			17	Nidagalaralalsandra ...	511	13	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	184
			18	Vaderahalli ...	159	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24
			19	Muradihosahalli ...	452	...	320	7	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	125	84
			20	Kuttagondanhalli ...	934	4	570	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	351	265
			21	Kulalsandra ...	1,159	20	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	278
			22	Chakanhalli ...	2,027	46	1,423	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	537	416
			23	Kasba Kodihalli ...	3,496	90	2,281	60	46	...	...	...	...	60	46	1,056	870
			24	Dodkabballi ...	1,082	42	603	31	24	...	...	...	...	31	24	383	278
			25	Ajjibasavanhalli ...	244	...	78	21	14	...	...	...	...	21	14	139	103
			26	Yaramgere ...	1,280	14	774	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	480	362
			27	Balepura ...	352	7	118	35	28	...	...	...	...	35	28	192	149
			28	Hosdrug ...	3,813	192	3,082	42	34	...	...	...	...	42	34	496	419
			29	Hanakadabur ...	631	19	402	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	202	150
			30	Salabanni ...	979	9	838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	91
			31	Gudeviranhoshalli ...	1,164	16	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	65
			32	Kempnatha ...	1,076	...	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	59
			33	Yirlapadu ...	1,040	...	835	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	200	138
			34	Kodagalani ...	187	...	157	30	21	...	...	...	...	30	21	...	...
			35	Hunagalnatha ...	167	...	136	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	28	19
			36	Alanatha ...	2,908	27	2,572	7	3	...	...	...	...	7	3	296	208
			37	Channasandra ...	1,242	13	1,087	9	7	...	...	...	...	9	7	132	98
			38	Sankalgerigollahalli *alias* Tatamanegollahalli.	1,169	16	930	12	9	...	...	...	...	12	9	207	147
			39	Garalapura ...	1,611	26	1,334	87	65	3	10	...	...	90	75	159	122
			40	Arikere ...	928	12	506	16	12	...	...	...	...	16	12	393	306
			41	Dodgulli ...	1,094	35	709	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	345	273
			42	Hanchgulli ...	743	18	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	222
			43	Kebri ...	835	17	682	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	7	126	96
			44	Yekguli ...	599	11	336	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	236	175
			45	Tippur ...	911	23	551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	241
			46	Nirlahatti ...	1,002	9	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	77
			47	Kasaba Sathnur ...	1,450	11	248	11	8	...	...	1	3	12	11	1,136	943
			48	Desavali ...	600	...	494	15	12	...	...	...	...	15	12	91	72
			49	Garahalli ...	1,120	12	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	367
			50	Kommalu ...	893	18	301	35	24	...	...	...	...	35	24	517	439

2nd class maximum rate Rs. 1-12-0.
2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.
2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*continued.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large bulli bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
3	6	1	4	252	263	229	100	378	478	16	...	16	284	31	50	
2	6	...	...	81	74	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh
2	10	26	71	413	433	550	130	345	475	5	...	5	343	105	65	
37	126	67	201	520	716	578	98	301	399	2	...	2	262	62	49	
12	30	46	142	516	601	460	159	570	729	2	...	2	612	136	79	
5	10	45	121	386	413	277	97	466	563	13	...	13	268	62	48	
....	...	71	233	597	715	575	192	853	1,045	11	...	11	768	182	96	
...	...	31	89	485	509	456	143	585	728	11	...	11	494	125	79	
14	48	58	178	391	496	367	74	174	248	...	...	...	237	67	37	
17	60	27	106	451	544	544	128	360	488	7	...	7	324	56	64	
11	38	60	177	590	703	704	172	471	643	9	...	9	634	107	86	
7	24	10	27	169	192	319	10	17	27	1	...	1	30	6	5	
3	14	65	227	409	535	412	108	476	584	9	...	9	320	53	53	
39	138	119	523	507	1,002	1,031	178	789	967	18	...	18	479	82	89	
5	20	37	93	510	549	411	50	233	283	4	...	4	119	19	25	
1	4	...	...	176	160	121	37	178	215	7	...	7	112	23	23	
4	10	23	90	345	366	301	56	244	300	...	...	...	146	34	28	
4	10	5	16	171	166	180	44	262	306	...	...	...	132	18	22	
23	78	49	180	452	652	431	130	356	486	6	...	6	471	98	65	
18	60	37	109	448	528	544	116	567	683	14	...	14	372	73	58	
26	88	51	169	1,113	1,221	977	352	1,364	1,696	26	...	26	687	145	166	
1	2	19	63	284	293	298	68	300	368	6	...	6	190	38	34	
13	42	47	186	722	820	769	218	929	1,147	25	...	25	539	80	109	
18	72	7	17	344	386	336	106	461	567	16	...	16	282	47	53	
1	2	21	100	581	610	443	178	1,151	1,329	29	...	29	399	80	89	
923	3,314	1,635	5,430	26,515	31,054	27,408	7,135	32,460	39,595	634	...	634	24,415	4,817	3,571	
13	32	32	84	229	251	212	...	19	19	2	...	2	38	27	19	
8	24	16	44	260	346	286	88	469	557	1	...	1	232	36	44	
17	50	7	15	940	781	525	222	861	1,083	20	...	20	498	125	111	
6	18	2	3	721	594	505	186	993	1,179	17	...	17	363	95	93	
...	...	...	...	128	96	81	36	186	222	4	...	4	37	9	18	
15	56	9	22	683	721	576	168	1,202	1,370	24	...	24	379	112	84	
...	...	12	50	441	410	410	160	1,073	1,233	17	...	17	434		80	
...	...	10	26	414	327	244	94	615	709	15	...	15	220	48	47	
13	38	12	35	439	422	357	134	978	1,112	12	...	12	341	74	67	
1	2	1	1	305	249	233	66	399	465	10	...	10	117	23	33	

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*continued.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large hall bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	118	86	107	26	250	276	3	...	3	36	7	13	
...	...	...	...	86	63	82	32	177	209	4	...	4	90	22	16	
...	...	1	2	366	304	245	100	423	523	3	...	3	229	50	50	
2	4	3	7	304	253	243	126	953	1,079	23	...	23	250	61	63	
...	...	...	...	68	65	58	12	72	84	1	...	1	22	4	6	
...	...	2	5	324	246	203	60	222	282	9	...	9	108	24	30	
4	12	3	7	265	203	104	6	41	47	2	...	2	14	2	3	
...	...	3	6	31	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh.
...	...	...	...	125	84	50	20	61	81	...	...	...	30	9	10	
...	...	1	5	352	270	232	112	443	555	1	...	1	232	53	56	
13	42	10	29	398	319	401	55	459	514	10	...	10	233	40	27	
8	20	3	6	548	472	466	84	173	260	...	...	...	183	48	43	
4	12	5	12	1,065	894	756	290	1,219	1,509	34	...	34	1,222	190	145	
23	68	...	...	406	346	351	142	603	745	14	...	14	398	81	71	
1	4	5	11	145	118	146	26	138	164	2	...	2	55	10	13	
1	2	2	4	483	368	305	126	444	570	12	...	12	272	60	63	
...	...	...	...	192	149	122	18	30	48	...	...	...	36	9	9	
...	...	1	2	497	421	472	206	1,498	1,704	19	...	19	491	105	103	
...	...	3	3	205	158	224	72	488	560	11	...	11	185	44	36	
...	...	...	...	132	91	111	48	359	407	8	...	8	90	13	24	
6	14	...	...	92	79	109	42	263	305	5	...	5	71	20	21	
...	...	...	...	83	59	83	38	586	624	6	...	6	61	13	19	
...	...	...	...	200	138	178	72	574	646	10	...	10	128	34	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	1	2	29	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
2	6	4	9	302	223	249	134	703	837	14	...	14	270	55	67	
...	...	1	1	133	99	146	38	331	369	7	...	7	107	21	19	
3	8	1	1	211	156	152	74	405	479	...	...	...	124	26	37	
1	4	1	3	161	129	174	30	158	188	7	...	7	48	11	15	
1	2	...	...	394	308	296	112	461	573	9	...	9	220	32	56	
...	...	2	3	347	276	281	114	498	612	18	...	18	250	52	590	
...	...	2	4	295	226	219	104	1,062	1,166	14	...	14	247	49	52	
...	...	...	...	126	96	129	20	180	200	...	...	...	110	32	10	
...	...	1	3	237	178	182	52	239	291	8	...	8	130	27	26	
...	...	...	...	337	241	283	134	403	537	19	...	19	273	62	67	
...	...	6	13	107	90	101	30	129	159	4	...	4	90	31	15	
15	36	28	70	1,179	1,049	727	474	782	1,256	26	...	26	1,045	197	237	
...	...	...	...	91	72	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
7	24	5	11	503	402	297	70	478	548	14	...	14	422	50	35	
9	30	13	31	539	500	349	146	879	1,025	29	...	29	290	69	73	

Statement showing the Area, &c., of the 267 Villages

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or											
								Government culturable waste.								Government	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
Dry crop. Rice. Garden.	Number.	Name of village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1 2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	51	Medanhalli	178	3	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	159	122		
	52	Totahalli	722	23	196	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	487	353		
	53	Bommanhalli	468	10	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	184		
	54	Achalu	3,956	128	2,655	18	15	...	...	...	...	18	15	1,104	932		
	55	Yedegaudanhalli ..	205	.	30	33	26	...	...	...	...	33	26	142	107		
	56	Dalimba	575	9	78	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	374		
	57	Gadipalya	163	...	136	22	16	...	...	...	...	22	16	3	2		
	58	Gaddarnahalli	665	12	370	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	266	189		
	59	Attiguppe	1,345	18	999	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	314	250		
	60	Maniumbalu	773	9	582	15	12	...	...	.	...	15	12	179	145		
	61	Bilakanakuppe ..	2,178	7	1,981	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	185	131		
	62	Tattikere	4,221	12	3,745	8	5	...	...	...	...	8	5	452	327		
	63	Kolalgundi	1,627	5	1,368	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	245	175		
	64	Bichalahatti	1,685	5	1,351	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	274	180		
	65	Kallankuppe	2,076	9	1,606	18	13	...	...	...	...	18	13	438	344		
	66	Banavasi	2,625	13	2,083	23	18	...	...	...	...	23	18	502	404		
	67	Kasba Maralavadi ...	1,129	78	500	14	8	...	...	...	...	14	8	509	431		
	68	Huyilappanhalli ...	1,010	11	805	6	5	...	...	...	...	6	5	187	142		
	69	Yelachavadi	404	4	262	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	136	93		
	70	Kottalsandra	331	1	709	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	120	87		
	71	Bhimasandra ...	493	4	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	72	Hosballi	306	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	33		
	73	Linganapura	781	11	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	30		
	74	Bantanalu	495	...	464	31	23	...	...	...	...	31	23	...	...		
	75	Mariyala	8	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...		
	76	Terubidi	1,652	65	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	410		
	77	Devaraballi	1,459	55	875	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3	517	421		
	78	Chikmaralavadi ...	1,122	40	340	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	708	554		
	79	Abbaballi	400	1	347	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	52	33		
	80	Gatralu	291	4	268	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19	14		
	81	Avaremala	756	12	432	4	3	5	18	...	...	9	21	278	299		
	82	Rampura	392	11	115	4	6	...	...	...	...	4	6	230	200		
	83	Gollahalli	503	8	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	119		
	84	Kamalapur	1,624	6	1,327	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	283	219		
	85	Marsarhalli	743	7	384	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	340	247		
	86	Godur	554	9	305	11	8	...	...	...	...	11	8	222	175		
	87	Kuntchenahalli ...	1,715	14	1,537	19	12	...	...	...	...	19	12	145	107		
	88	Sikalvadi	155	...	121	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	24		
	89	Mallagemallu ...	1,134	71	326	36	10	...	...	...	...	36	10	669	565		
	90	Toksandra	790	25	479	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	275	228		

2nd class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.
2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.
2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.

Statement showing the Area, &c., of the 267 Villages

Class.			Number.	Name of village.	Survey Area and Kamal or												Government	
								Government culturable waste.								Dry crop.	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.			
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2nd class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.	2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.	2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.	91	Chikbalagere ...	681	29	245	101	70	...	...	...	...	101	70	299	222
			92	Vandbirnahalli ...	337	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	80
			93	Udárnahalli	573	...	391	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	177	140
			94	Kottagalu	993	28	606	8	5	3	10	1	2	12	17	310	23(
			95	Pichankere	728	16	363	15	10	...	...	...	...	15	10	315	23(
			96	Gollahalli	681	11	361	4	3	...	...	1	2	5	5	284	20(
			97	Kadachikoppa ...	1,217	33	801	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	355	30(
			98	Koliganhalli	796	9	461	43	31	...	...	...	...	43	31	265	19(
			99	Murakavi	1,227	18	649	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	556	444
			100	Dodkallabalu majre Vadi-doddi.	1,012	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	15(
			101	Chikallabalu	588	23	239	21	15	...	...	..	...	21	15	254	211
			102	Aratabele	731	16	371	23	16	...	...	...	...	23	16	289	21(
			103	Belaguli	307	...	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	6(
			104	Murukane majre Belakot-nur.	303	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	87
			105	Ajjegaudanvalase ...	986	6	682	11	7	...	...	...	...	11	7	272	19(
			106	Mavatur	910	15	445	11	8	...	...	...	...	11	8	431	341
			107	Maniumbalu	1,217	29	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	23(
			108	Marasandra	447	25	265	32	21	...	...	...	...	32	21	117	87
			109	Alehoshalli	503	11	126	53	31	...	...	...	...	53	31	292	21(
			110	Agara	615	23	301	9	8	...	...	...	...	9	8	252	21(
			111	Chiksadenhalli ...	741	28	462	37	26	...	...	...	...	37	26	255	182
			112	Byalalu	990	1	648	8	5	...	...	...	...	8	5	333	26(
			113	Katrinatha	495	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	61
			114	Kurubarhalli	431	12	232	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	129
			115	Kanivekatte	168	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14
			116	Chikdevarahalli ...	261	6	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	87
			116	Total ...	117,759	2,073	80,325	1,379	974	11	38	5	10	1,395	1,022	32,904	25,939
3rd class maximum rate Rs. 1-8-0	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.	1	Mallapura	998	10	931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	37
			2	Sundagatta	486	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	85
			3	Kengalnathagollahalli ...	144	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	25
			4	Herandyappanhalli ...	1,682	39	729	117	69	...	...	...	...	117	69	785	605
			5	Bichahalli	1,532	20	978	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	530	387
			6	Bommasandra ...	1,330	3	1,057	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	268	183
			7	Hunsanahalli	2,276	70	1,800	62	39	...	...	1	2	63	41	339	213
			8	Ganganhalli	456	17	277	10	7	...	...	...	...	10	7	152	94

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*continued.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large bulli bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	159	122	122	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechir: kh
14	46	8	19	489	418	345	160	372	532	18	...	18	364	50	80	
6	22	...	...	249	206	129	64	166	230	5	...	5	134	18	32	
36	110	15	31	1,155	1,073	619	246	622	868	8	...	8	461	107	123	
...	...	...	...	142	107	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
4	10	2	3	488	387	219	122	751	873	4	...	4	247	87	61	
...	...	2	2	5	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Do
...	..	11	24	277	213	238	53	239	297	2	...	2	109	22	29	
3	8	9	38	326	296	294	124	1,224	1,348	10	...	10	252	40	59	
6	18	2	7	167	170	168	34	140	174	...	...	..	79	18	17	
...	...	1	1	186	132	148	68	280	348	4	...	4	116	22	34	
...	...	4	7	456	334	294	104	667	771	...	...	...	225	36	52	
...	...	3	5	248	180	223	68	535	603	2	...	2	204	34	34	
...	...	...	...	274	180	197	70	449	519	2	...	2	186	65	35	
3	8	2	5	443	357	372	170	1,755	1,925	13	..	13	396	63	85	
...	...	4	9	506	413	456	154	617	771	5	...	5	418	69	77	
16	52	12	37	537	520	544	135	605	740	31	...	31	1,070	228	94	
1	2	...	...	188	144	188	28	163	191	...	...	...	107	25	15	
..	...	1	3	137	96	152	62	734	796	8	...	8	148	33	31	
...	...	...	...	120	87	106	20	64	84	1	...	1	30	8	10	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	46	33	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	45	30	37	4	45	49	...	...	...	27	8	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
3	8	4	17	565	435	431	114	683	797	2	...	2	384	82	90	
4	14	2	4	523	439	441	44	341	385	1	...	1	103	26	22	
15	52	18	58	741	664	605	192	498	690	22	...	22	874	254	96	
...	...	...	...	52	38	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	19	14	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	Do
21	100	4	12	303	411	527	36	133	169	4	...	4	97	20	18	
10	30	22	72	262	302	298	98	333	431	10	...	10	256	43	49	
5	16	...	...	167	135	194	84	839	923	5	...	5	199	35	42	
...	...	4	11	287	230	228	66	292	358	3	...	3	144	46	33	
7	16	1	4	348	267	394	96	984	1,080	3	...	3	208	32	48	
4	12	3	10	229	197	247	98	567	665	5	...	5	220	40	49	
...	...	...	..	145	107	165	14	68	82	...	...	...	20	5	7	
...	...	...	...	34	24	13	10	43	53	...	...	...	40	8	5	
3	10	29	86	701	661	579	156	594	750	2	...	2	451	89	78	
4	8	4	11	283	247	351	98	337	435	15	...	15	279	60	49	

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*continued.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	7	12	303	234	224	64	460	524	7	...	7	138	25	32	
...	...	...	...	97	80	177	14	48	62	1	...	1	26	7	7	
...	...	3	6	180	146	131	37	258	295	7	...	7	97	20	22	
17	56	20	62	347	356	314	98	515	613	5	...	5	246	64	54	
...	...	19	62	334	293	247	104	469	573	2	...	2	257	59	52	
4	12	16	47	304	265	259	64	332	396	2	...	2	207	44	32	
4	10	14	43	373	357	359	110	485	595	11	...	11	315	53	57	
2	6	16	59	283	259	255	120	352	472	6	...	6	361	56	60	
...	...	2	4	553	448	394	98	389	487	22	...	22	243	59	49	
...	...	2	2	202	158	...	50	229	279	...	...	...	111	26	25	
12	42	39	134	305	387	413	110	330	440	3	...	3	353	67	55	
7	20	25	83	321	313	269	104	263	367	6	...	6	213	60	52	
2	8	1	2	84	75	34	20	98	118	4	...	4	25	10	10	
...	...	2	4	125	91	...	26	136	162	2	...	2	55	14	13	
...	...	15	40	287	236	249	68	239	307	11	...	11	132	25	34	
1	4	7	16	439	361	334	120	271	391	8	...	8	205	54	60	
9	30	2	3	305	266	256	116	559	675	10	...	10	221	46	58	
...	...	8	19	125	106	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh
9	32	12	51	313	302	309	102	437	539	10	...	10	294	45	51	
16	66	14	35	282	314	360	125	366	491	11	...	11	257	46	62	
9	32	10	25	274	239	255	56	152	208	1	...	1	127	27	28	
...	...	...	...	333	268	136	90	212	302	4	...	4	159	40	45	
...	...	...	...	80	61	47	18	116	134	1	...	1	36	8	9	
...	...	14	54	187	183	142	58	525	533	2	...	2	153	28	29	
...	...	...	...	19	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
1	2	8	27	125	116	114	52	229	273	8	...	8	142	22	26	
431	1,370	631	1,801	33,966	29,110	26,995	9,020	45,584	54,604	797	...	797	22,944	4,821	4,597	
...	...	...	...	57	37	85	34	196	230	3	...	3	54	10	17	
...	...	...	...	137	85	42	34	126	160	...	...	...	70	19	17	
...	...	...	...	41	25	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
1	4	11	33	797	642	693	268	960	1,228	18	...	18	772	162	134	
...	...	2	4	532	391	381	100	707	807	20	...	20	334	78	50	
...	...	...	...	263	183	196	76	1,015	1,091	14	...	14	157	23	38	
...	...	4	10	343	223	266	108	1,044	1,152	15	...	15	315	76	54	
...	...	...	..	152	94	152	70	407	477	2	...	2	156	81	35	

Statement showing the Area, &c., of the 267 Villages

Class.			Number.	Name of village.	Survey Area and Kamal or													
								Government culturable waste.								Government	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3rd class maximum rate Rs. 1—8—0. 3rd class maximum rate Rs. 2—0—0. 3rd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.			9	Hunasinakodihalli ...	1,155	87	744	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	366	263
			10	Chikmukudlu ...	1,231	17	905	27	16	...	...	...	...	27	16	281	184
			11	Honagathalli	1,594	21	1,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	106
			12	Marlipura	2,400	49	2,079	75	45	...	...	...	...	75	45	192	121
			13	Banimukudlu... ...	973	26	641	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	300	196
			14	Tattikere	1,035	39	784	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	211	145
			15	Balagondanahalli ...	317	28	161	52	31	...	...	...	...	52	31	75	48
			16	Kurubarahalli... ...	636	11	511	14	9	...	...	...	...	14	9	70	45
			17	Biladalli	2,757	3	2,596	5	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	153	93
			18	Gattigunda	4,991	88	4,059	120	80	...	...	...	...	120	80	723	483
			19	Kalagondanahalli ...	4,133	65	3,259	102	63	...	...	...	...	102	63	700	460
			20	Manchalanatha ...	853	...	836	17	10	...	...	...	...	17	10	...	...
			21	Yelechehalli	301	...	285	16	12	...	...	...	...	16	12	...	...
			22	Hunasinakodihalli majre Basavapatna	713	...	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			23	Kasaba Uyamballi ...	1,410	2	635	17	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	737	515
			24	Uyamballi majre Makalanda	321	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	60
			25	Nalahalli ...	3,262	24	1,961	81	51	...	...	...	...	81	51	1,176	775
			26	Mulahalli	2,112	49	1,430	7	4	...	...	1	2	8	6	623	426
			27	Dodkoppa	1,597	28	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	442
			28	Arakoppa	2,034	25	1,617	36	19	...	...	...	...	36	19	356	217
			29	Arakoppa majre Margadigundidoddi	383	...	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	49
			30	Madivala	161	76	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	22
			31	Mahalli	122	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	63
			32	Virasandra	177	2	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	34
			33	Do majre Hira ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
			34	Do Hula ...	95	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13
			35	Beladavadi	224	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	54
			36	Hegganur	617	17	354	21	12	...	...	...	...	21	12	225	153
			37	Benigodu	555	3	486	9	6	...	...	...	...	9	6	57	34
			38	Harosivanhalli ...	1,370	38	967	29	16	...	...	...	...	29	16	334	205
			39	Hodikikatte	158	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	75
			40	Halegalale	1,559	36	874	15	10	...	...	...	...	15	10	630	426
			41	Alahalli	1,796	93	780	34	21	...	...	...	...	34	21	865	595
			42	Mahimanhalli... ...	1,691	...	997	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	658	455
			43	Naikanhalli ...	971	20	482	30	21	...	...	...	...	30	21	438	318
			44	Do majre Purodesidoddi	884	...	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	22
			45	Chikmudadi ...	683	8	345	25	16	...	...	...	...	25	16	303	195
			46	Hanguni	1,647	9	1,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	225
			47	Yedamaranhalli ...	703	14	290	8	4	...	...	...	...	8	4	391	274

Statement showing the Area, &c, of the 267 Villages

Class.			Number.	Name of village.	Survey Area and Kamal or													
								Government culturable waste.								Government	
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			48	Yedamaranhalli majre Hanchipura.	365	...	195	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	163	96
			49	Kutahalli	1,415	14	1,226	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	169	108
			50	Hukunda	1,924	11	1,137	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	768	532
			51	Hukunda majre Madarhalli.	345	18	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	118
			52	Kottekoppa... ...	2,084	9	1,567	14	8	...	...	...	...	14	8	488	331
			53	Gollahalli	2,458	47	1,803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	387
			54	Mugur	705	5	439	51	30	...	...	...	...	51	30	209	120
			55	Hoshalli	1,419	21	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	279
			56	Parapagaudanhalli ...	969	4	849	9	4	...	...	...	...	9	4	107	63
			57	Doutur	1,403	24	762	11	7	...	...	...	...	11	7	605	419
			58	Do majre Naripura ...	267	...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	46
			59	Do do Konagundi.	62	...	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	28
			60	Chikalhalli	429	4	68	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	352	257
			61	Halasur	1,489	3	333	10	8	...	...	...	...	10	8	1,084	747
			62	Nagarasankote ..	1,074	8	465	14	10	...	...	...	...	14	10	578	403
			63	Mudlaswamikuppe ...	306	4	213	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	83	55
			64	Sasalapura	1,094	6	605	19	10	...	...	...	...	19	10	458	318
			65	Gattipura	980	3	760	58	37	...	...	...	...	58	37	159	106
			66	Kabbal	963	12	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	288
			67	Kanchanhalli ...	2,107	9	926	39	26	...	...	...	...	39	26	1,071	803
			68	Goravanpura ...	200	5	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	167	114
			69	Kurabarahalli ...	386	...	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	49
			70	Halasinamaradhalli ...	218	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	61
			71	Billapatrepur ...	317	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	36
			72	Alur	531	3	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	166
			73	Suranahalli... ...	658	2	313	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	341	220
			74	Maradevanhalli ...	763	...	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	229
			75	Hoshalli	874	3	300	23	16	...	...	...	...	23	16	548	393
			76	Kambasagar ...	487	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	108
			77	Attihalli	455	19	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	223
			78	Arehoshalli... ...	349	4	56	31	19	...	...	...	...	31	19	257	172
			79	Mallapur	178	...	42	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	124	79
			80	Honnahalli	1,891	5	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	515
			81	Do majre Basavanhalli.	324	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	90

3rd class maximum rate Rs. 1—8—0.
2nd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.
3rd class maximum rate Rs. 8—0—0.

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*continued.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
7	22	...	...	373	285	338	96	419	515	4	...	4	177	44	48	
...	...	1	1	282	185	250	102	538	640	8	...	8	182	46	51	
1	4	1	3	185	113	175	54	654	708	8	...	8	69	13	27	
2	6	3	7	197	134	170	20	129	149	1	...	1	36	7	10	
...	...	2	4	302	200	230	138	690	828	8	...	8	314	64	69	
...	...	...	...	211	145	214	106	591	697	16	...	16	225	46	53	
...	...	1	2	76	50	118	16	92	108	2	...	2	31	6	8	
...	...	...	...	70	45	26	26	482	508	3	...	3	40	12	13	
...	...	...	...	153	93	117	58	422	480	11	...	11	99	24	29	
...	...	1	2	724	485	492	130	749	879	18	...	18	259	57	65	
5	16	2	6	707	482	551	270	1,554	1,824	44	...	44	474	89	135	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
14	48	5	15	756	578	643	194	752	946	10	...	10	357	84	97	
...	...	...	...	93	60	...	16	131	147	...	...	...	26	8	8	
7	20	13	28	1,196	823	608	300	1,349	1,649	31	...	31	709	136	150	
...	...	2	5	625	431	413	156	1,022	1,178	8	...	8	821	109	78	
...	...	...	...	726	442	305	160	223	383	12	...	12	363	70	80	
...	...	...	...	356	217	262	100	478	578	...	...	...	236	53	50	
...	...	...	...	80	49	...	18	92	110	...	...	...	34	8	9	
...	...	...	...	36	22	38	6	19	25	...	...	...	16	4	3	
..	...	...	...	93	63	80	18	481	499	..	...	...	33	7	9	
...	...	..	...	56	34	53	20	380	400	...	...	...	21	4	10	
...	..	..	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	22	13	...	10	17	27	...	...	...	15	5	5	
..	..	...	...	86	54	40	20	28	48	...	...	...	42	11	13	
...	...	...	...	225	153	177	50	188	238	2	...	2	80	20	2 5	
...	...	...	...	57	34	44	16	247	263	1	...	1	29	6	8	
...	...	2	3	336	208	152	82	523	605	7	...	7	178	45	41	
...	..	2	4	119	79	42	34	280	314	6	...	6	66	14	17	
...	...	4	7	634	433	393	160	740	900	15	...	15	337	78	80	
...	...	24	50	889	645	716	280	728	1,008	33	...	33	1,107	246	140	
1	2	27	56	686	513	456	84	461	545	3	...	3	150	35	42	
...	...	1	5	439	318	453	106	825	931	20	...	20	138	32	53	
...	...	...	...	35	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	2	3	305	198	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	1	2	351	227	165	34	96	130	...	...	...	82	18	17	
...	...	...	...	391	274	378	120	1,146	1,266	23	...	23	277	55	60	

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*continued.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	2	5	166	101	...	26	133	159	...	...	...	51	15	13	
...	...	...	...	169	108	127	56	327	383	5	...	5	128	29	28	
5	16	2	5	775	553	541	102	860	962	10	..	10	212	39	51	
...	...	...	...	190	118	...	62	289	351	5	...	5	107	21	31	
6	18	...	...	494	349	372	158	754	912	9	...	9	504	78	79	
....	...	...	...	608	387	246	186	640	826	26	...	26	413	64	93	
...	..	1	1	210	121	128	36	266	302	9	....	9	63	12	18	
1	2	1	2	461	283	233	130	544	674	7	...	7	220	41	65	
...	...	...	...	107	63	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh
...	...	1	1	606	420	377	202	973	1,175	15	...	15	421	141	101	
...	...	1	1	72	47	...	18	144	162	...	...	...	28	7	9	
...	...	...	...	47	28	...	22	34	56	...	...	...	46	14	11	
...	...	4	11	356	268	249	122	1,047	1,169	16	...	16	207	43	61	
46	158	13	42	1,143	947	834	206	904	1,110	36	...	36	733	127	103	
...	...	9	22	587	425	327	128	467	595	10	...	10	456	74	64	
...	...	3	6	86	61	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	6	11	464	329	188	74	427	501	8	...	8	156	33	37	
...	...	...	...	159	106	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
16	54	7	18	457	360	292	82	315	397	10	...	10	190	40	41	
38	110	24	56	1,133	969	631	103	397	500	51	...	51	365	71	78	
...	...	7	15	174	123	89	52	229	281	19	...	19	184	43	26	
...	...	...	...	77	49	43	24	188	212	1	...	1	38	11	12	
...	...	...	...	96	61	30	12	34	46	...	...	...	19	4	6	
...	...	...	...	52	36	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	251	166	91	34	92	126	1	...	1	65	16	17	
....	...	1	2	342	222	164	52	185	237	1	...	1	123	30	26	
...	...	14	26	370	255	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
...	...	...	...	548	393	459	22	190	212	...	...	...	43	11	11	
...	...	1	1	172	109	57	44	504	548	...	...	...	85	20	22	
....	...	14	36	365	259	227	94	461	555	...	...	...	280	62	47	
...	...	1	2	258	174	176	52	178	230	4	...	4	86	24	26	
...	...	...	...	124	79	54	46	54	100	1	...	1	87	19	23	
3	10	6	13	760	538	366	66	324	390	4	...	4	124	27	33	
...	...	...	...	145	90	...	24	94	118	...	...	...	39	15	12	

Statement showing the Area, &c., of the 237 Villages

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or											
								Government culturable waste.							Government
								Dry crop.		Total.		Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3rd class maximum rate Re. 1-8-0.	3rd class maximum rate Re. 8-0-0.	3rd class maximum rate Rs. 8-0-0.	82	Kenganaikanhalli ...	607	4	269	47	24	...	...	...	...	47	24	288	177
			83	Somanathpur ...	224	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	118
			84	Chudahal'i	1,085	29	231	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	735	502
			85	Ditto majre Virapasandra...	324	5	88	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	228	145
			86	Kachavanhalli ...	772	4	265	16	10	...	...	...	...	16	10	482	316
			87	Anamanhalli	1,283	4	684	22	15	...	...	...	...	22	15	571	366
			87	Total ...	90,313	1,279	58,914	1,342	829	...	...	2	4	1,344	833	23,344	19,001
				Grand Total ...	2,73,902	5,118	1,75,264	4,216	3,047	35	120	12	24	4,263	3,191	85,205	67,250

List of whole inam villages of Kankanhalli taluk:—

No.	Villages.	Nature of inam.	Nature of survey applied.
1	Somdevanhalli	Sarva inam ...	Valuation.
2	Chiksandra	Kayamgutta ...	Do
3	Mallappanhoshalli	Do ...	Do
4	Hanmanhalli	Do ...	Do
5	Ramanhalli	Do ...	Do
6	Yerihalli	Sarva inam ...	Do
7	Tatkuppe	Kayamgutta ...	Do
8	Halgur	Jodi inam ...	Do
9	Chikuppe	Sarva inam ...	Do
10	Ukund majare Chikoppa	Do ...	Do
11	Tarli	Kayamgutta ...	Do
12	Nelagule	Do ...	Do
13	Judahalli	Do ...	Do
14	Harogittipalya	Do ..	Do
15	Bachihalli	Jodi ..	Do
16	Dollahalli	Kayamgutta ...	Do

Report on the Kankanhalli taluk, classed by the "E" and "M" Establishments, under Messrs. M. S. Narain Rao and D. Sham Rao, respectively.

The Kankanhalli taluk occupies the south and south-east corner of the Bangalore district, and is bounded on the north by the Bangalore taluk, on the east by the Anekal taluk of the Bangalore district and Hossur taluk of the Salem district, on the south by the Hossur taluk and on the west by the Malvalli and Channapatna taluks.

2. Its length, north and south, is 40 miles and its breadth, east and west, is 27 miles. Its total area is 278,382 acres or 435 square miles, of which 111,698 acres or 174 square miles is culturable. It is compact in shape and the Head-quarters, Kankanhalli, is very near the centre of the taluk.

3. The population of the taluk is according to the last Census 71,868, being 165 per square mile of total area and 413 per square mile of cultivated area.

4. It is divided into 9 hoblis and contains 298 villages as shown below:—

No.	Hoblis.	Government villages.	Inam villages.	Forests and kavals.	Total.
1	Kankanhalli	30	5	1	36
2	Tungani	27	2	...	29
3	Mudavadi	20	1	...	21
4	Maralvadi	29	...	3	32
5	Kodihalli	46	3	...	49
6	Uyamballi	34	2	2	38
7	Satnur	42	...	1	43
8	Harohalli	25	...	2	27
9	Somanhalli	15	5	3	23
		268	18	12	298

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

of the Kankanhalli taluk—*concluded.*

Standard Assessment.						Past collection on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large halli bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	1	2	287	179	109	66	191	257	1	...	1	134	29	33	
...	...	...	...	193	118	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bechirakh.
...	...	39	104	774	606	504	250	833	1,083	4	...	4	557	151	125	
...	...	2	5	230	150	...	62	209	263	7	...	7	100	24	31	
...	...	5	11	487	327	297	120	596	716	21	...	21	401	108	60	
...	...	2	3	573	369	188	36	154	190	2	...	2	61	56	18	
353	490	279	651	28,776	20,142	17,913	6,459	34,010	40,469	649	...	649	15,658	3,354	3,256	
1,507	5,174	2,545	7,882	89,257	80,306	72,316	22,614	112,054	134,668	2,080	...	2,080	63,017	12,992	11,424	

5. As the figures in para 2 will have indicated, the taluk contains a large proportion of forests and waste land. A succession of hills, which almost look like a regular chain of the shape of a horse shoe, bounds the taluk on the east, south and west. Several smaller ranges branch off from this regular chain and give the taluk, especially the southern half of it, a very rugged appearance. Throughout the taluk it is difficult to find a few square miles of level land in one spot.

6. The Arkavati River, into which almost all the drainage of the taluk ultimately falls, enters the taluk about eight miles north-west of Kankanhalli, and taking first a south-eastern and then a southern course, joins the Cauvery some miles below the Sivansamudra falls. The latter river, which forms nearly half the southern boundary of the taluk, flows through hills and forests amidst picturesque scenery, and eventually cuts its way to British territories, through sheer rock. Two streams, the Vrishabhavati and Suvarnamukhi, that flow through the taluk, are important feeders of the Arkavati River. The former rises near Bangalore, and traversing the Bhairmangala hobli of the Channapatna taluk, flows through the Mudavadi hobli of Kankanhalli; and the latter rises near the Bannerghatta hills of Anekal and flows through the Maralvadi and Harohalli hoblis. Both join together and fall into the Arkavati about four miles from Kankanhalli. Two other streams that take their rise in the hills on the eastern frontier of the taluk also form minor feeders of the same river.

7. Kankanhalli is a purely dry crop taluk. There are very few tanks of good size. There is a good tank near Tatguppi in the Somanhalli hobli and another near Harohalli. The other tanks are all small and shallow. The Arkavati River is made use of, only for a narrow strip of mulberry gardens on its banks.

8. The soil is, as might be expected, generally rocky, shallow and inferior. The richer varieties are generally red, mixed more or less with sand. Black cotton soil is very rare and small patches of it were met with in only one or two villages of the Kodihalli hobli.

9. Ragi is the staple dry crop. Avaré, horse-gram, togari, castor-oil seeds and gingelly are also grown. Tobacco and chillies are grown in small patches on the margin of fields or in backyards. Rice is grown under the few tanks that are to be found in the taluk and in low lying lands irrigated by rain water. Sugar-cane is grown under tanks in the Somanhalli and Harohalli hoblis, where it is always grown in preference to rice, even under small kattes, the tank water-supply being supplemented by gundis temporarily dug in the sugar-cane fields. The gardens contain chiefly cocoanut trees and mulberry shrubs. They are, however, not so numerous nor so valuable as those in the neighbouring taluk of Channapatna. Small patches of Pan-vell garden are met with here and there.

10. The rainfall varies between 15½ and 44 inches. In 1891-92 it was 15·54. In 1886-87 it was 44·23 and in 1884-85 and 1885-86, it was 15·79 and 20·59 inches, respectively. The average fall seems to be a little over 30 inches. Judging from the experience of the past five or six years, there does not, however, seem to be much uncertainty about the matter. The nature of the soil of the taluk renders it unfit to stand either an excessive or a deficient rainfall.

11. There are five reserved forests, *viz.*, Bilikal, Mugur, Chilandavadi, Kabbal and Banantimari. They contain little besides scrub jungle and bamboos.

12. The old Bangalore-Mysore road *viâ* Malvalli passes through the northern half of the taluk and through the Satnur hobli. Branch roads start off from Kankanhalli and Satnur on this line to Closepet and Channapatna and form very useful Railway feeders. Another road branches off from Kankanhalli to Kodihalli nine miles from the former and is useful for carting the surplus produce of villages, south of Kankanhalli. It is, however, not in good order now, and I believe the Public Works Department contemplate its improvement. A new road is being made from Kodihalli to Satnur. It is nearly finished as far as road making goes. Tunnels and bridges have to be built and when they are completed, the road will open up the country and enable the raiyats of the southern hoblis to cart their produce direct to the Channapatna Railway Station. The villages south and east of

Kodihalli, some of the Harohalli hobli and all of the Marlavadi hobli, are however still without any means of communication. There is a proposal to connect Kankanhalli with Anekal, under consideration by the District Fund Board. When this is done the Marlavadi hobli and the unopened part of Harohalli hobli will be opened up, but the villages of the Kodihalli hobli must, it is feared, remain as they are at least for some years to come.

13. Weekly markets are held at the Head-quarters of all the hoblis except Somanhalli and Uyamballi and at Kaglipur and Hunasanhalli. Annual fairs are held at six or seven villages. They are, however, not of much importance. The surplus produce of the northern hoblis finds its way to Bangalore and that of the southern hoblis to the Railway Station at Channapatna.

14. Ragi and other dry crop grains are transported to Bangalore. Rice and jaggory are imported from Seringapatam and Tirumakudlu-Narsipur taluks and piece-goods and salt from Bangalore.

15. Rough cloths, both for men and women, with silk borders are manufactured at Kankanhalli. The industry has, however, lost the importance it once possessed, owing to competition with machine made goods.

16. The following shows the agricultural stock of the taluk:—

13,875 Bullocks.	54,268 Sheep and Goats.
18,954 Cows.	955 Ponies and Donkeys.
7,288 Buffaloes.	1,586 Carts.

There are very fine cows and bullocks in this taluk. Herds of them graze in waste lands near villages and when pasturage and water become scarce there in the hot weather, they are taken to the reserved forests on the banks of the Cauvery. The raiyats, especially those of the Kodihalli and Uyamballi hoblis, derive considerable profit by the sale of well bred calves. There is an adequate supply of manure to fields.

17. Weights and measures are the same as in the neighbouring taluks.

18. The usual vara tenure prevails where lands are sublet.

19. A man cooly is paid 4 to 6 annas and a female cooly from 2 to 3 annas. Skilled labor commands higher rates in proportion to the above. The prices of staple grain are a little lower than in Malvalli and Channapatna taluks.

20. The shanbhogs hold inam lands in a few instances. Some receive a small salary and all get miras from raiyats. The patels enjoy no remuneration whatever.

21. The Amildar gives the following information in regard to rates of assessment prevailing in the taluk.—

Dry crop	...	...	...	Rs.	0	4	5	to Rs.	4	6	4 per kolaga.
Rice	...	...	...	„	2	2	2	to „	19	9	8 per kandi.
Garden	...	...	...	„	0	11	0	to „	22	11	4 do

The averages found at test are shown below:—

Hoblis.	Dry crop per acre.			Rice per acre.			Garden per acre.		
Kankanhalli	...	10	4	3	6	2	2	15	11
Tungani	...	11	11	6	14	10	3	3	10
Mudavadi	...	14	1	4	13	9	1	15	8
Maralvadi	...	13	7	4	5	7	3	5	10
Kodihalli	...	15	8	6	6	10	3	7	10
Uyamballi	...	12	6	8	2	...	1	2	3
Satnur	...	7	9	3	5	5	1	9	...
Harohalli	...	12	4	6	14	9	3	15	4
Somanhalli	1	1	11	3	9	4	4	...	6

settlement now proposed will result in a very poor gain with regard to the proposed dry rates; the calculations below show how they compare with the existing rates.

Present cultivation revenue.		Revenue at the proposed survey rates.		Difference.
Dry	57,046	56,481		—565
Rice	6,831	5,174		—1,657
Garden	7,588	7,882		+294
Total...	71,465	69,537		—1,928
			Add Potgi ...	5,000
			Do Irrigation cess ...	769
			Net loss...	7697

Now the present average rate is shown to be Re.0-10-9 in para 11. This is evidently obtained by striking the average on Rs. 57,046, the dry revenue from Nagadiyat cultivation on 85,205 acres of dry land, (see para 11 of letter, under reply). This area is believed to include the *Nagadiyat* occupied *Hulbanni* lands. Their area as per revenue accounts, is 9,429 acres yielding Rs. 1,089 and adding the ratio of 47 per cent of increase by survey measurement, it will be about 13,860 acres. Distributing the revenue of Rs. 57,046 on occupied cultivated area of 71,345 =(85,205-13,860) the average obtained will be Re. 0-12-9, while the proposed average rate is Re.0-12-8, showing a loss of one pie per acre or a decrease of Rs. 7,697 by the settlement, unless the *Nagadiyat Hulgaval* lands are taken up on *Cultivation* rates. As for the present average rate which you take at Re. 0-10-9, an increase of Re. 0-1-11 is given proportionately, therefore for $12\frac{3}{4}$ annas, which seems to be the correct present dry average rate, an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas is to be allotted, which will bring up the rate to 15 annas. This is higher than the average rate for the favorably circumstanced taluk of Channapatna, where it is Re. 0-13-1 though lower than Magadi where it is Rs. 1-0-6. The adoption of this rate of 15 annas, will bring a net increase of Rs. 13,032 or 17 per cent over the five years' average, in the event of all the *Hulgaval* holdings are taken up or will cause no loss if they are not taken up. But considering the climatic disadvantages, the sparseness of population, want of proper communications and the broken nature of the country, I am not prepared to recommend such a high rate or a higher rate than what you propose. For last week, I went to the taluk to form a fair idea of country and from what I saw and heard I had to change my opinion formed originally on the figures above set forth and found that the taluk could not pay anything higher than what is now proposed by you.

6. In para 20 of your report, the grazing realizations of 1892-93 are given at Rs. 5,324. This I am informed, includes the assessment (Rs. 1,089) of lands held on Hulgaval tenure, and the sale proceeds of Amroi amounting to Rs. 2,502. The actual realizations from the sale of pastural right amounted to Rs. 1,617 which is not susceptible of improvement for the reasons given by you.

ALSO:

Letter No. 516, *dated* 11*th September* 1895, *from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey in Mysore.*

I have the honor to forward papers as per margin relating to the revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli taluk of the Bangalore district.

1. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 357, dated 18th July 1895, wit its accompaniments.
2. Bangalore District Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 676, dated 29th August 1895.

2. The correspondence ends with letter No. 676 of the 29th August 1895, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, to whom I had, as usual, sent my report for opinion before finally submitting it to Government.

3. It is satisfactory to find that the Deputy Commissioner distinctly expresses his concurrence in the suitability of the proposed rates but not, however, until he had raised some minor points for discussion which I will briefly explain.

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

22. The general condition of the inhabitants is not very good. Those of the southern and eastern hoblis have no good means of communications with markets. The peculiar situation of the taluk renders it incapable of standing either a deficient or an abundant rainfall. When rains are abundant, sickness prevails to a very great extent ; so much so, that the raiyats are, in a large number of cases, incapacitated to reap their crops. This was the case in 1886. On the other hand insufficient rain-fall tells upon the crops, the soil being generally poor and not capable of retaining much moisture. The kasaba, Mudavadi, Tungani, Somanhalli and Harohalli hoblis appear to be more favored, in all respects, than the other hoblis. There is scarcity of water in almost all the villages of the eastern and southern hoblis. The streams run dry in the hot weather and cattle are taken, as mentioned in para 16, to the banks of the Cauvery.

Letter No. 676, *dated* 29*th August* 1895, *from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore district, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 358, dated 18th ultimo, forwarding for opinion your report on the proposed revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli taluk and to observe that the report being so full and complete, I have not much to add.

2. In para 14, the total collections plus the remissions, are taken as demand and the average is struck upon the collections. It has to be noted that it is very rare that the demand of a year is fully collected within that year. A sum of Rs. 2,236-4-3 was remitted in 1892 93, on account of drought in the previous year, but it does not appear in the statement appended. This may account for the decrease you alluded to in para 14.

3. The highest revenue was in the year 1885-86 and amounted to Rs. 76,665 Five years' average was Rs. 74,135. For comparing the increase by the present proposed settlement, the revenue of the year 1892-93 is taken at Rs. 72,316, which includes Rs. 851, sale proceeds of occupancy right and fine for unauthorized cultivation, while as per returns of this office, Rs. 71,452, only represent the total Nagadiyat Land Revenue demand. Taking Rs. 71,452 as the revenue, the increase will be 12, instead of 11 per cent, stated in para 23 of your report to Government. But if five years' average 74,135 or 10 years' average 73,502 is adopted, increase in percentage will be only 8 per cent on five years' average and 9 per cent on that of ten years. Calculating the net increase after deducting probable potgi amount and the allotment to the Irrigation Fund, the net increase will be only ·5 per cent over five years' average and 1 per cent over ten years' average, as worked out in the margin. This compares unfavorably with the result of settlement in the adjoining taluks of Anekal, Malvalli and Channapatna and in the taluk of Magadi, which in some parts resembles Kankanhalli.

Probable revenue by settlement.	Deduct potgi and allotment to Irrigation Fund.	Balance.	
80,306	5,769	74,531	
5 years' average.	10 years' average.	Difference over 5 years' average.	10 years' average.
74,135	73,502	396	1,029

4. Para 11 gives the present, and para 16 the proposed average rates. The present average rate for rice-garden lands is Rs. 3-8-11 per acre and you propose to reduce it by Rs. 0-5-5. Considering the absence of large irrigation works, and the dependance of rice and garden cultivation chiefly on irrigation by lift and rain, I fully concur with you that the rice and garden lands are deserving of favorable rates.

5. As regards the rate for dry lands which you propose to fix at Re. 0-12-8 on the average, I would have advocated that it should be slightly improved, as the

4. The Deputy Commissioner is, I think, in error in setting down Rs. 2,236-4-3, as remitted in 1892-93. That amount is not shown as remission in the collection statement originally furnished to me by the Amildar, through the Deputy Commissioner and the former now writes on the 8th ultimo, that the amcunt in question represents the assessment of lands resigned owing to a bad season. It is clear that the realizations of 1892-93, exhibit a falling off which, whether due to remissions or to resignations, is attributed to the same cause, that is, a bad season. The point is really not one of any great significance and is certainly not one which would induce me in any way to alter or modify the proposals which I have made for the settlement of the taluk.

5. I find some difficulty in following the mode of reasoning and calculation adopted by the Deputy Commissioner at para 5 of his letter. Apparently he is under the impression that all the Nagadiyat Hulgaval lands have been included in the area returned by survey as occupied dry land. I issued instructions during the measurement of the taluk, that purely hulgaval lands were to be excluded as far as possible from the arable area and this has, as far as possible been done, but I have no doubt that some hulgaval lands have unavoidably crept into the occupied area—indeed I have no doubt that some of them are actually under cultivation. By far the greater portion of the hulgaval lands have, however, been included, outside the occupied area, in " kharab." There need be no apprehension that the area, which I have taken as occupied, is other than land which will willingly be retained at full survey rates; indeed it is my opinion that at the settlement application will be made to hold at full survey assessment hulgaval lands now entered as unculturable. My estimate that the dry area now recorded as occupied which was paying an average rate of Re. 0-10-9 will hereafter be retained at an average rate of Re. 0-12-8 is as near the truth as an estimate of the kind can be, and so far as any question of loss of revenue is concerned may be safely accepted.

6. I am glad to find that the Deputy Commissioner at para 4 of his letter agrees with me in my lenient treatment of the wet and garden lands, especially the latter.

7. I must note that in the collection statement at 14 of my report the figures for 1868-69 to 1883-84 inclusive, have been compiled for the taluk before the transfer to it of the Satnur magni. The collections of that magni should have been obtained by the Amildar and embodied in the collection for the whole 25 years but this he failed to do. From 1884-85 to 1892-93 inclusive the collections are for villages now actually to be settled. The average calculations for the first 15 years given in my report are valueless for purposes of comparison and must be put out of sight. The average collections for the last 10 years (Rs. 73,502) are vitiated by the inclusion of one false year and the average for the last 9 years Rs. 74,597 may be substituted. My calculations are in no way disturbed by the above omission but I have thought it right to bring the matter to notice. Excepting that the proposed settlement may appear a shade more lenient, no harm has been done.

8. I gave my reasons very fully at para 23 of my report for keeping the proposed rates in this taluk somewhat low and I think it is very clear that in the main, the Deputy Commissioner concurs in what I have done. We shall ensure for a somewhat outlying and border taluk a settlement decidedly advantageous to the raiyats and which, although giving no great gain to Government, at any rate, even after providing for the pay of shanbhogs and patels and contributing to the Irrigation Fund, involves no loss.

9. During the introduction of the settlement I shall endeavour to protect Government interests in date trees by reserving and resuming them from private enjoyment where the occupant is not, under the usual terms of the settlement, fully entitled to the trees.

10. With the above remarks I can confidently recommend the proposed settlement for the favorable consideration of Government and await sanction.

No. 3613-16— R. F. 79-95, DATED, BANGALORE, 2ND OCTOBER 1896.

ORDER THEREON.—The papers read above contain proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Kankanhalli taluk.

2. There are 298 villages in the taluk of which 18 are inam, 7 forest, 6 kaval and 267 Government villages.

3. Kankanhalli is a maidan taluk, containing no heavy forest. The whole of it is however so very hilly, broken and rugged, that it is difficult to find even a few square miles of level land in one spot. The taluk is a dry crop one though there are one or two good tanks in it. Along the banks of the streams the Vrishabhati and the Suvarnamukhi, which with the Arkavati run through this taluk, are to be found many gardens of mulberry and cocoanut. These gardens, however, are but little dependent on Government works and are stated to have been formed at great cost and maintained with much labor. The soil is generally inferior, shallow and rocky and is incapable of standing either a deficient or an abundant rainfall. The rainfall which is 30 inches on the average is however not regular and uniform, ranging from 44 to 16 inches. The crops suffer in years of deficient rainfall, and the people suffer from fever when the fall is abundant.

4. The taluk is an outlying one with few natural facilities for communication with the British Territories in the south and east. The direction of trade is therefore northward and westward towards Bangalore and Channapatna. The repair of the road from Kodihalli to Kankanhalli, the completion of the road from Kodihalli to Sathanur and the opening of the projected road from Kankanhalli to Anekal, as well as of branches to the existing main lines are recommended by Colonel Grant as essential for opening out the interior of the taluk and connecting it with the outlets of trade. These will be commended for the early attention of the Chief Engineer and the District Fund Board.

5. With the large area of forest and waste land in the taluk, the population per square mile, *viz.*, 165, is of course very low and compares unfavorably with the adjoining taluks. The condition of the people varies in different parts of the taluk, but on the whole, it must be said that with the disadvantages of unopened country, distance from railway and sickness which prevails in years of heavy rainfall, the people are not as well off as those of the neighbouring more open taluks. The extensive waste lands and the proximity of the river Cauvery, however, are very favorable for the breeding of cattle of which there are some fine specimens in the taluk.

6. Paras 11 to 14 of Colonel Grant's Report of the 18th July 1895 contain statistics as to the old average rates of assessment, the excess in area found by the Survey and the realizations under Land Revenue during the past 25 years. In regard to the last, however, it is brought to notice that the figures shown in Colonel Grant's statement for the years 1868-69 to 1883-84 do not include the collections from the Satnur hobli which was subsequently transferred to the taluk. This omission diminishes somewhat the value of this statement, but Colonel Grant explains that the figures for the last 9 years in the statement being correct, his calculations are in no way affected by the omission.

7. For purposes of the settlement, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, proposes to divide the villages into 3 groups, the maximum rates proposed for each group being as shown below :—

Group.	Villages.	Maximum dry rate.	Maximum wet rate.	Maximum garden rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	64	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
II ...	116	1 12 0		
III ..	87	1 8 0		

Revenue, dated 2nd October 1896.

8. These rates compare as follows with the maximum rates sanctioned for the neighbouring taluks of Channapatna and Anekal :—

Group.	Kankanhalli.			Channapatna.				Anekal.			
	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	Dry.	Wet.		Garden.	Dry.	Wet.	Garden.	
					Ordinary.	River channel.				Tank.	Well.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Group ...	2 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	2 2 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
2nd do ...	1 12 0			1 14 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	2 4 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
3rd do ...	1 8 0			1 10 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

9. The proposed rates when applied to occupied area, as ascertained by the Survey Department, give the following *average* rates per acre :—

	Present.	Proposed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 10 9	0 12 8
Wet	3 11	3 6 11
Garden		3 1 7

10. The average dry rate of assessment of Re. 0-12-8 per acre, which is expected under the proposed settlement is in itself moderate and compares favorably with the rates prevailing in neighbouring taluks. The old wet rate averaged so high as Rs. 4-8-6, per acre, while the average on the wet and garden lands taken together (which gives the best means of judging owing to the imperfect distinction between wet and garden in the old accounts) was Rs. 3-8-11. Colonel Grant thinks that even this latter rate is too high for the circumstances of the Kankanhalli taluk and has accordingly proposed rates which give an average of Rs. 3-6-11 for wet, and Rs. 3-1-7 for garden lands. The *maximum* rates compare favorably with those imposed for the adjoining taluks of Channapatna and Anekal.

11. The result of the proposed settlement is exhibited in the following statement, compared with the collections in each group for 1892-93 :—

Group.	Villages.	By old accounts.		By survey.							
		Bijvari into Khandis.	Collections.	Government occupied.		Government waste.		Inam.		Total.	
				Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
I ...	64	2,425	27,408	26,515	31,054	1,524	1,336	1,766	2,007	29,805	34,397
II ...	116	2,099	26,995	33,966	29,110	1,395	1,022	2,073	1,642	37,434	31,774
III ...	87	1,630	17,913	28,776	20,142	1,344	833	1,279	796	31,399	21,771
3	267	6,154	72,316	89,257	80,306	4,263	3,191	5,118	4,445	98,638	57,942

12. The estimated revenue on the Government occupied land (Rs. 80,306) shows an increase of Rs. 7,990 or a little over 11 per cent on the revenue of the year 1892-93, which however was a year of low collections owing to the remissions

granted on account of the drought of the previous year. Compared with the average of the five years ending with 1892-93 *viz.*, Rs. 74,135, the estimated increase of revenue by the survey is Rs. 6,171. Deducting therefrom the remuneration payable to village officers which is estimated at Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 769 as contribution to the Irrigation Fund, the net increase in revenue is Rs. 402 or ·5 per cent on the average collections of the past five years. Colonel Grant has, in para 23 of his Report of the 15th July 1895, enumerated the various considerations which have led to his fixing the Government demand in such a liberal manner and in his subsequent communication of the 11th September 1895, he remarks—"We "shall ensure for a somewhat outlying and border taluk a settlement decidedly "advantageous to the raiyats and which, although giving no great gain to Gov-"ernment, at any rate, even after providing for the pay of shanbhogs and "Patels and contributing to the Irrigation Fund, involves no loss."

13. The Deputy Commissioner has expressed his concurrence with the Survey Superintendent as to the suitability of the proposed rates of assessment. It is noted that the old Nagadiyat Hulgaval tenure will cease on introduction of the survey, lands held on such tenure being either assessed at full survey rates, or left unassessed for sale of annual pasture, &c. Such a provision for annual pasture to be acquired by sale will be of special benefit to a taluk in which considerable cattle breeding is carried on and will also help to conserve large areas of date groves which are of such special value to the Government toddy revenue. There need be no apprehension however, Colonel Grant thinks, that any of the lands now taken as occupied will not be willingly retained at full survey rates; indeed, it is his opinion that "at the settlement application will be made to hold at full survey assessment Hulgaval lands now entered as unculturable."

14. Having regard to the quality of soil, the sparseness of population, the uncertainty of rainfall and the general unhealthiness of the tract, the Government resolve to accept the Survey Superintendent's recommendations and to sanction the introduction of the proposed settlement with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

15. The assurance of the Survey Superintendent, that during the introduction of the settlement, the interests of Government in date trees will be reserved to the utmost extent possible, is accepted with satisfaction.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

Exd.—H. A. R.

Proceedings of the Govt of Mysore

SECTION L. B
FILE No. 79 of 95-96.
SERIAL No. 5

Order No 8194-97 S dt 19/3/97
R.T. 79-95-

The introduction of the Survey & settlement into the Kankanhalli Taluk of the Bangalore district having been sanctioned in Govt pro. No 3613-16 R.T. 79-95 dt 2nd October 1896, Govt are pleased to direct that the sum of Rs. 7.69 being the contribution to the Irrigation Fund on account of Irrigation cess merged in the wet & garden assessment of Ryotwari lands, be added to the list appended to the Govt pro. No 1747-57 R.212 dt 30 July 1894 as ammended by Govt pro. No 4432-35 R.1231 dt 6th November 1895. The total amount of Contribution for the Whole Province will then be Rs: 1,57,213 until further orders.

encls. 6 S L S.

19/3/97
Secretary

16/3/97

17/3/97

To

The Deputy Comr, Bangalore dist
" Comptroller to the Govt of Mysore
" Superintendent of Rev. Survey in Mysore.
Chief Engineer in Mysore.

certified true copy
before me
19/3/97

Post

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 30th July 1894.

No. 1747-57—R. 212. DATED 30TH JULY 1894.

ORDER.—Government observe that there is always a difference in the Land Revenue Collections shown in the Demand, Collection, and Balance statements received from the Districts and the corresponding figures shown in the Comptroller's accounts. In the former, the Irrigation Cess, where merged in the wet assessment, is separated from it and shown in distinct statements, while in the latter no such separation is attempted.

2. The Irrigation Cess as a separate levy on Government wet lands was abolished by the Chief Commissioner's Notification dated 11th February 1875. The Irrigation Cess on Government wet lands in every Taluk *settled after the issue of this Notification*, is the lump sum assigned at the settlement out of the annual revenue of the Taluk, to form the District Irrigation Fund. The sum thus assigned for any Taluk must be regarded as the fixed contribution from that Taluk towards the District Irrigation Fund during the currency of the settlement.

3. In the case of Inam wet lands (whether in Government or Inam villages) the survey valuation of which is fixed after the Notification above quoted, the Irrigation Cess is a separate levy, equivalent to $\frac{1}{17}$th of the survey valuation.

4. In the case of Inam wet lands for which a survey valuation has *not* been fixed or for which a survey valuation was fixed before the above Notification, the Irrigation Cess is also a separate levy of one anna per rupee of wet assessment.

5. In the case of Government wet lands in villages settled *before* the Notification above quoted, the Irrigation Cess is a separate levy of one anna in every rupee of wet assessment.

6. On wet lands under Ashtagram River Channels not yet settled, eight annas per Khandi of Bijavari is settled.

7. Thus the credits to the Irrigation Fund consist of—

(1) lump sums assigned on account of Government wet lands in Taluks settled after Notification dated 11th February 1875, and

(2) separate levy—

(*a*) at one anna in every rupee of wet assessment on Government wet lands in Taluks settled before the Notification above quoted;

(*b*) at one anna in every rupee of wet assessment on Inam lands, of which the survey valuation was fixed before the Notification above quoted or has not yet been fixed;

(*c*) at $\frac{1}{17}$th of the survey valuation (made after the Notification above quoted) of Inam wet lands; and

(*d*) eight annas per Khandi of Bijavari of wet lands under Ashtagram River Channels in Taluks not yet settled.

8. All realizations of the Cess separately levied as above will of course continue to be credited to the Irrigation Fund. As regards Government wet lands in Taluks settled after the Notification above quoted, the entire wet assessment collected (in which is merged the Irrigation Cess) should be credited to Land Revenue both in the Demand, Collection, and Balance accounts and in the Comptroller's accounts, the lump sums assigned at the settlement as contributions to the Irrigation Fund being shown in the annual Provincial accounts of the Comptroller as separate disbursements on this account, corresponding credits being entered in the Irrigation Fund account.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 30th July 1894.

9. The lump sums assigned for Taluks settled after the Notification above quoted are as follows :—

District.	Taluks.	Year of settlement.	Lump sum set apart.
Bangalore.	Bangalore (part)	1875-76 / 1877-78	2,178
	Hoskote	1886-87	2,300
	Dodballapur	1881-82	2,002
	Nelamangala	1878-79	2,030
	Magadi	1879-80	1,662
	Channapatna	1893-94	3,123
	Devanhalli	1885-86	1,700
	Anekal	1891-92	7,000
	Total	...	21,995
Kolar.	Kolar	1889-90	2,800
	Bowringpet	1890-91	2,600
	Chintamani	1887-88	3,957
	Mulbagal	1887-88	4,281
	Sidlaghatta	1885-86	4,600
	Chikballapur	1883-84	2,234
	Bagepalli	1885-86	2,942
	Late Gudibanda	1876-77	3,142
	Goribidnur	1880-81	2,596
	Malur	1890-91	3,000
	Total	...	32,152
Tumkur.	Maddagiri	1876-77	6,966
	Koratagere	1876-77	2,679
	Chiknayakanhalli	1879-80	3,300
	Gubbi	1882-83	2,582
	Tiptur	1880-81	3,552
	Kunigal	1881-82	2,270
	Total	...	21,349
Mysore.	Mysore	1887-88	1,950
	Yedatore	1885-86	4,170
	Hunsur	1884-85	3,000
	Heggaddevankote	1884-85	682
	Gundlupet	1891-92	438
	Chamrajnagar (part)	1877-78	1,172
	Seringapatam	1889-90	8,500
	Krishnarajet	1886-87	3,426
	Nagamangala	1888-89	1,326
	Mandya	1888-89	2,900
	Malvalli	1893-94	1,100
	Total	...	28,664
Hassan.	Hassan	1882-83 / 1881-82	4,965
	Manjarabad	1882-83	1,819
	Belur	1877-78	5,123
	Arsikere	1879-80	1,962
	Channarayapatna	1885-86	2,564
	Holé-Narsipur	1884-85	2,000
	Arkalgud	1883-84	4,405
	Total	...	22,838

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 30th July 1894.

Districts.	Taluks.	Year of settlement.	Lump sum set apart.
Shimoga.	Shimoga ...	1875-76	,200
	Shikarpur (part) ...	1872-73 / 1873-74	400
	Sagar ...	1875-76	3,100
	Nagar ...	1877-78	1,700
	Tirthahalli ...	1878-79	2,000
	Total ...	...	10,400
Kadur.	Tarikere	1878-79	2,142
	Koppa	1879-80	2,235
	Late Lakkavalli	1880-81	1,706
	Chikmagalur	1880-81	6,614
	Kadur	1878-79	3,489
	Mudgere	1881-82	1,126
	Total ...	...	17,312
	Grand Total ...	...	1,54,710

10. Column 168 of the Raiyatvar account, (annual Revenue Serial No. 21) providing for the deduction of one-seventeenth of wet and garden assessment from the net demand, should be omitted, the Jamabandi account (annual Revenue Serial No. 19) also showing under Irrigation Cess only the cess levied separately. The accounts for the year 1893-94 should be submitted with due regard to these instructions.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller.
The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Surv...
The Chief Engineer, Mysore.

Exd.A.N.S,

Enclosures

4 2

1894.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 30th July 1894.

No. 1747-57.
R. 212.

Issuing instructions regarding the adjustment of the Irrigation Cess merged in the assessment of wet and garden lands in Taluks settled subsequent to February 1875.

M. G. C. P., Bangalore.—31-7-94.—250.

1895-96

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 6th November 1895

No. 4432-35 / R. 1731

Directing that in consequence of the settlement of the remaining portion of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, the total amount of Irrigation Cess to be set apart for that Taluk being Rs. 2,906, the total of such cess for the whole Province (Rs. 1,56,444) should be continued to be shown in the Comptroller's Provincial account as a separate disbursement on account of contribution to Irrigation Fund, pending settlement of the remaining three Taluks.

M.G.C.P.B.—22-11-95—120

READ:—

Government Proceedings No. 1747-57—R. 212, dated 30th July 1894, issuing instructions regarding the adjustment of the Irrigation Cess merged in the assessment of wet and garden lands in Taluks settled subsequent to February 1875.

ALSO:—

Government Proceedings No. 8583-4—R. 1268, dated 26th November 1894, sanctioning the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Chamrajnagar Taluk of the Mysore District.

No. 4432-35—R 1731, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH NOVEMBER 1895.

ORDER THEREON.—The Irrigation Cess merged in the assessment of wet and garden lands in the 30 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk settled during the year 1877-78 and included in the list appended to the Government Proceedings No. 1747-57—R. 212, dated 30th July 1894, read above, is Rs. 1,172. This being added to the Irrigation Cess of Rs. 1,734 merged in the assessment of wet and garden lands in the remaining portion of the Taluk settled in 1894-95, the total for the whole Taluk will be Rs. 2,906. The totals for the Mysore District and the whole of the Province will accordingly be Rs. 30,398 and Rs. 1,56,444, respectively. The Comptroller will continue to show the latter amount in his Provincial account as a separate disbursement on account of contribution to Irrigation Fund, pending the introduction of Survey Settlement into the remaining three Taluks of the Province.

C. SREENIVASIENGAR,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore.

Exd.—H.A.R.

156,444
769
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